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6 Die in Attack In Paris Jewish Neighborhood

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two terrorists killed six persons and wounded 21 Monday when they machine-gunned the city's best-known Jewish restaurant and passers-by in a traditional Jewish neighborhood in the bloodiest anti-Semitic attack in France since World War II.

Israel, in a statement issued by the Foreign Ministry, attributed the shooting to "the anti-Israel atmosphere in France" during the fighting in Lebanon, "particularly in the French media, encouraging extremist elements to harm Israelis and Jews." French officials and the Palestine Liberation Organization deplored the attack.

A French group called Direct Action claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to the newspaper *France-Soir*, but police said they had no firm lead linking the attack to any political group. Direct Action was tied to small bomb explosions at two Jewish-linked businesses in Paris during the weekend.

President Francois Mitterrand attended a memorial service Monday night at a synagogue in the neighborhood. Earlier, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy visited the scene of the carnage.

The two gunmen entered Jo Goldenberg's restaurant posing as customers at lunchtime and sprayed the staff and customers with automatic fire, then backed out the door still firing into the restaurant and at persons in front of a nearby synagogue, witnesses said.

They escaped along the Rue des Rosiers, a narrow street on which the restaurant is situated, slowly walking behind a white car driven by an accomplice, methodically scanning windows and doorways and firing at anyone who moved, according to neighbors who heard the shooting and rushed to their windows. They described the gunmen as slightly built, dark-haired men in their 20s.

In the confusion, Marko Goldenberg, owner of the restaurant, seriously wounded a plainclothes policeman when he fired a shotgun at him, mistaking him for a terrorist because of the gun in his hand, French radio said. The po-

liceman had been assigned to guard duty near the restaurant because of threats against the establishment.

Police reinforcements reached the scene within minutes but found no immediate trace of the car or gunmen. They cordoned off the area to search for bombs.

Some residents reported hearing an explosion before the shooting, and French radio reported some victims had undergone amputations Monday night, suggesting that a grenade may have been thrown.

Residents said rescue workers erected makeshift tents on the sidewalks to tend to those too badly wounded to be moved immediately. The street was littered with blood-stained debris in front of the restaurant, its facade decorated with the Star of David. Cars were punctured with bullet holes along the Rue des Rosiers, the Jewish artery of the Marais quarter.

Shortly after the attack, people formed in knots in surrounding streets, with many older people discussing the violence in low voices. In contrast, many younger people shouted protests against the Mitterrand government and against the French media for alleged pro-Arab bias.

Several hundred demonstrators chanted "Mitterrand is a traitor" outside the synagogue where the president appeared Monday night.

Although Mr. Mitterrand is at odds with the Israeli government over the Palestinian issue, his personal sympathy for Israel is well known, and he benefited from French Jewish support in his presidential campaign last year.

However, his government has faced domestic criticism over the mounting number of terrorist incidents in France, many of them linked to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The worst previous recent anti-Semitic terrorist act occurred in October, 1980, when a bomb outside a synagogue in the Rue Copernic, near the Arc de Triomphe, killed four persons and wounded nine others, all passers-by. No arrests have been made in that case.

An Israeli Embassy employee was assassinated in Paris in April, and an aide in the PLO office in Paris was killed in July.



Firemen carried a victim from the restaurant after the attack by gunmen on Monday in Paris.



Residents shared their grief Monday after the attack in the Marais neighborhood of Paris.

Israeli Planes Bomb PLO Sites in Beirut; Pullout Talks Go On

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israeli planes bombed Palestinian camps in South Beirut on Monday while the government waited for Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, to find sanctuary for guerrillas trapped in the Lebanese capital.

To underline Israel's determination to keep up military pressure on the Palestinians, planes attacked the Sabra and Bnei Barak camps, the army said. The air strikes were the first in three days.

A spokesman said that the raids were in retaliation for incessant PLO artillery, bazooka and mortar fire at Israeli forces.

The camp at Chatila and some beachside positions also were bombed after a daylong bombardment by Israeli gunboats, tanks and artillery. There was no immediate word on casualties.

The Israeli air attack followed raids on PLO artillery positions in Syrian-controlled territory about 18 miles (30 kilometers) east of Beirut.

An army spokesman said that Palestinian refugees had left Borge Barajil, which was repeatedly hit by Israeli forces, and that only PLO and Syrian fighters remained there.

Apart from the air raids, the army reported sporadic artillery exchanges in Beirut from early morning to mid-afternoon.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, meanwhile, said that Israel was giving Mr. Habib more time to find Arab countries prepared to receive the 6,000 to 9,000 Palestine Liberation Organization fighters in West Beirut.

On Sunday night, Mr. Begin announced a significant softening in Israel's negotiating stand by agreeing to allow an international force to arrive in Beirut before a complete PLO withdrawal. But the latest news did not extend to the battlefield.

Negotiations for a PLO withdrawal from Beirut appeared to be gathering momentum. After meeting Mr. Habib at the presidential palace, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan of Lebanon was quoted by Lebanese radio as saying: "Mr. Habib

is today preparing a comprehensive plan."

Some Lebanese officials and Western diplomats expressed doubts over Syrian and Egyptian readiness to take in the evacuated fighters despite an assurance by Mr. Wazzan over the weekend that this was not a serious obstacle.

The Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, said after meeting Mr. Habib on Sunday that there was no agreement because no Arab country would take the PLO. Jordan has said it would accept some guerrillas.

Saeed Salam, the former Lebanese premier and the chief link between Mr. Habib and the PLO, said that the government would make a formal request for the assembly and introduction of the peacekeeping force by Tuesday.

The troops are expected to come from France, the United States and Italy.

Mr. Salam predicted that "everything will be arranged" shortly. "Having had the determination of the Palestinians to leave and having had the acceptance [by Israel] of the international forces to come over, everything will be ironed out," Mr. Salam said.

But he did not explain the silence from Damascus. Syria has not formally agreed to take in the PLO guerrillas, even though the plan being discussed by Lebanese and PLO sources calls for Syria to serve as a staging point for dispersing the guerrillas to various places of refuge in the Arab world.

Diplomatic sources in Damascus, who asked not to be

Sharon Seen at Center Of Opposition to Habib

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Amid continuing signs of optimism for a peaceful resolution of the Beirut siege, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon has been waging an increasingly open campaign against proposals put together by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, for the withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from the Lebanese capital.

The campaign has resulted in strains between the Israeli military establishment, which is growing impatient with diplomatic efforts to end the crisis, and the Foreign Ministry, which is expressing cau-

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tious optimism about Mr. Habib's mission and is reluctant to set a deadline after which Israel will impose a strictly military solution.

Differences over the issue have been simmering for some time beneath the surface in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, but the strains are now more clearly defined by advocates representing the military and diplomatic establishments outside the Cabinet.

While Mr. Sharon publicly has been circumspect on the issue, Israeli sources say he has supervised a campaign of leaks in the Israeli press designed to discredit Mr. Habib's proposals before they were formally presented to Jerusalem.

Mr. Sharon's campaign is believed to reflect his own views and those of a significant portion of Israel's military establishment, but not necessarily those of the prime minister. An adviser to Mr. Begin said Sunday, "Obviously there are differences between the Defense and Foreign ministries. I wouldn't call it a clash, but it reflects their different viewpoint of the situation in Beirut."

The campaign reached a peak Saturday night when two close advisers to the defense minister telephoned several Israeli journalists and accused Mr. Habib and other U.S. diplomats in Beirut of collaborating with the French government to draft an evacuation proposal that would allow guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization to remain in West Beirut after an Israeli withdrawal.

Mr. Sharon's aides called Mr. Habib's plan a "fraud" and a "piece of rot" and they accused the envoy of misleading officials in the U.S. State Department.

Identified only as "authoritative sources close to the defense minister," the aides offered identical versions of an alleged conspiracy in which only a few hundred guer-



Ariel Sharon

illas would be evacuated from West Beirut, leaving the majority of the 6,000 to 9,000 fighters there to remain sheltered behind a French and American multinational force.

The aides also charged that Mr. Habib and the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Robert S. Dillon, had reneged on a promise Mr. Habib had made to Mr. Begin early in the negotiations to the effect that the bulk of the guerrillas would be evacuated from Lebanon before the planned multinational force is deployed.

Now, Mr. Sharon's advisers alleged, Mr. Habib favored deploying the French forces simultaneously with the evacuation of only a small number of PLO fighters, specifically those who have been wounded or who hold passports of their destination country.

According to the scenario described by Mr. Sharon's advisers, Mr. Habib's plan would result in the deployment of U.S. Marines soon after the positioning of French troops, creating a protective screen for the thousands of armed guerrillas who would remain in West Beirut.

Asked whether the Foreign Ministry shares Mr. Sharon's view, a ministry official replied Sunday, "I don't believe there is a conspiracy of the Americans, the French and the PLO. I don't believe a thing like that could be possible. We haven't seen any signs of a conspiracy."

The official said the "general" policy of Israel is still to allow a multinational force to be deployed after the PLO guerrillas have left, but that the "modalities" of the arrangement still have to be worked out. Those details, the official said, include the timing of the withdrawal and deployment, and the numbers of guerrillas withdrawn in each phase of the operation.

When pressed about Mr. Sharon's campaign to discredit Mr. Habib's evacuation proposal, the official said, "I'm not responsible for the defense minister. From our point of view, there is no discordance whatsoever. We have cautious optimism."

The allegations by Mr. Sharon's aides were similar in tone to those contained in a dressing-down that the defense minister gave last Wednesday to William Brown, the U.S. deputy chief of mission in Tel Aviv. Mr. Sharon was reported to have accused Mr. Habib and Mr. Dillon of sending mendacious reports to the State Department on Israeli bombing and ground advances into West Beirut. Those accusations were also leaked by Mr. Sharon's advisers, sources said.

In what was described as a "harsh monologue," Mr. Sharon, according to his aides, accused Mr. Habib and Mr. Dillon of exaggerating the intensity of Israeli bombing and giving false information to the effect that Israeli troops had already begun to divide the city and isolate PLO pockets in the north and south.

AEG Files Bankruptcy After Rescue Bid Fails

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BONN — Marking the largest corporate failure in postwar Germany, AEG-Telefunken, the country's second largest electrical and electronics company, declared itself unable to pay its bills and filed for receivership Monday in a Frankfurt court.

The move capped months of financial brinkmanship by the company's senior managers who acknowledged their latest rescue scheme had failed to gain the confidence of potential new corporate partners or bankers.

It occurred despite a pledge by the Bonn government last month to extend 600 million Deutsche marks (about \$240 million) in emergency export loan guarantees to the company, West Germany's 10th largest employer.

West German industry and government was shaken by the company's admission of defeat, which added pressure to the Deutsche mark's further slide Monday against the U.S. dollar.

AEG's action put into question the security of the company's 100,000 employees in West Germany and 20,000 abroad.

Threatened by Sanctions

The West German electrical giant has been threatened by President Reagan's extension of sanctions against the planned Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe.

It has a contract for 650 million DM to supply the Soviet Union with 47 gas-compressing turbines, using key rotor blade components that were to come from General Electric in the United States. These rotor blades are now blocked by Mr. Reagan's ban.

But AEG's chairman, Heinz Dürr, said Monday for the first time that his company still intended to deliver in September the first two turbines for the pipeline project, presumably using rotors delivered before the embargo.

Reprisals Risked

AEG's defiance of the U.S. embargo risks reprisals from the United States.

Mr. Dürr said the AEG-Kanis subsidiary in Essen that makes the turbines would not be included in the businesses put under receivership in the company's plan put forward Monday.

The move was welcomed by an Economics Ministry spokesman, who said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and senior ministers had

always insisted the pipeline would be built despite U.S. sanctions, Reuters reported.

In a letter to the work force, the firm explained it had gone to court to seek a settlement with creditors in a way that would avoid the forced closure of all factories that a bankruptcy would involve.

AEG is asking for a receiver to sell enough of the company's assets to pay creditors back a portion of their money.

The company said the aim was to gain enough freedom in its financial activities to allow it to continue a restructuring program.

AEG said it has been forced into a court settlement because of higher than expected operating losses this year by the withdrawal of potential industrial partners from negotiations on an ambitious plan to divide up and salvage major chunks of the many-faceted firm.

Both United Technologies of the United States and General Electric Co. of Britain backed out of recent talks about taking a major share in AEG's capital goods divisions.

Plans to shed the company's hi-fi and television units to Grundig, the leading West German electronics group, face a stiff review by West Germany's antitrust office.

INSIDE

■ The U.S. dollar surged to a 12-month high against the Deutsche mark, 2527 DM. Against the French franc, it climbed to above the 7-franc level. Page 9.

■ Gulf Oil's spinning of Cities Service tilted the New York Stock Exchange Monday: the Dow Jones average dropped by 3.99. Cities Service said it would buy back as many as 20 million of its shares and sued Gulf for \$3 billion. Page 9.

■ President Reagan's decision to propose a one-year extension of the Soviet-American grain agreement has set off a guessing game in Moscow about whether the Kremlin will negotiate on Mr. Reagan's terms or let the six-year-old pact lapse. Page 5.

■ Stiff prison terms and fines were imposed by a Seoul district court on a group of South Korean bankers and businessmen for their roles in a multimillion-dollar loan scandal that has rocked the government of President Chun Doo Hwan. Page 5.

■ U.S. governors decided to develop their own plan for revising federal and state responsibilities, with or without the agreement of the Reagan administration. Page 3.

France Returns to a Mideast Role With Offer in Beirut Settlement

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Israel's siege of Beirut has given France a major opportunity to re-enter Middle East diplomacy, enabling the French government to demonstrate that President Francois Mitterrand's controversial rhetoric of evenhandedness is backed by political and military determination.

While acknowledging close cooperation with the United States on arrangements for a PLO withdrawal from Beirut, French officials said Monday that Paris and Washington still have different strategies.

"We believe that it is important to preserve the PLO politically, but for the Reagan administration a PLO withdrawal will only be the starting point for a possible U.S. reappraisal of its Palestinian policy," a senior aide in the Ministry of External Relations said.

The French commitment is fraught with risks, officials and diplomats in Paris said Monday. France has offered to send the lead contingent of troops for a multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut. And France, with Egypt, is canvassing a United Nations reso-

lution to buttress the PLO's political position after the withdrawal of the guerrillas from Lebanon.

Both initiatives could leave France caught in a cross-fire, the diplomats said. Already the Israeli government, after a brief, wary honeymoon with Mr. Mitterrand, has publicly reverted to its traditional suspicion of French motives.

The stance of the Mitterrand government fits France's traditional posture of close ties with the Arab countries that provide France with oil and markets. Of at least equal weight, however, is the French view that Israel has embarked on a politically unwelcome war against Palestinian nationalism.

While traditionally close to Israel, Mr. Mitterrand and other French Socialist leaders are marked by their experience with Algeria, a war France waged with military success and political failure and which ended with negotiations that today are viewed as a success.

"In the United States, too many Reagan administration officials, scarred by Vietnam, still support Israeli hard-liners in refusing to see that negotiations with the ene-

my are ultimately inevitable," a French policy-maker said.

France has sought from the outset of Israel's invasion of Lebanon to preserve the PLO as the best negotiating partner for an eventual Middle East settlement.

France, estranged from most Arab governments since Mr. Mitterrand's election, is already receiving expressions of gratitude for this policy from the Arabs.

In addition, French officials say that the United States has come around to recognizing the utility of the French role in Lebanon. The Reagan administration was initially irritated with France for criticizing Israel in the early stages of the Lebanon fighting, U.S. diplomats said. "But once Washington realized that the PLO really wanted to leave Beirut, then the French role became indispensable," a French official said.

He said that the PLO is insisting on French troops playing the lead role in assuring the Palestinian withdrawal because France is seen as a friendly country.

Asked about Israeli allegations that the presence of French troops might reduce military pressure on (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Protester Ends His Fast After Wife Lies

Her False Promise of Exit Visa Sways Him in Apparent Victory for Kremlin

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The American wife of the Soviet hunger striker Yuri Balovenkov said Monday that she had tricked her husband into giving up his fast by telling him that he would be allowed to emigrate to the United States.

The end of Mr. Balovenkov's 36-day fast, his second in three months, appeared to mark a victory for the Soviet authorities, who have insisted that they will not give in to pressure to allow the emigration of Russians whose spouses live in the West. There was a sudden upsurge of hunger strikes here following the successful protest earlier this year by the dissident Soviet academician Andrei D. Sakharov on behalf of his young ward.

Mr. Sakharov's ward, Liza Alexeyeva, and at least one other hunger striker were allowed to leave the Soviet Union, but the Soviet authorities then abruptly decided

to take a tougher course. At the beginning of July, foreign correspondents were called to a press conference at the passport office and told that no other protesters would be given exit visas.

A Test of Wills

The Balovenkov case developed into a test of wills between the Kremlin and him over the right of divided families to be reunited. He accused the Soviet authorities of reneging on a promise to allow him to leave following his earlier 43-day hunger strike, which ended in June.

Soviet officials have accused the United States of interference in internal Soviet affairs by giving moral support to the hunger strikers. They maintain that some marriages between Soviet and U.S. citizens are merely marriages of convenience to evade the strict emigration laws.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Balovenkov's wife, Elena, said she

had lied to her husband to save his life. She told him that the Soviet emigration authorities had agreed to let him leave the country provided he ended his hunger strike.

Mrs. Balovenkov, 29, a nurse from Baltimore, arrived in Moscow Friday from the United States. She met with Soviet officials Monday to plead her husband's case but was told that "state considerations" prevented them from granting him a visa.

Mrs. Balovenkov said, however, that she was still hopeful that the authorities might relent. "Now that he has stopped his protest, I hope that they might be more compassionate and give him permission to leave. They can say that they are doing this for humanitarian reasons and are not giving way to pressure," she said.

The tough line taken by Moscow over Mr. Balovenkov illustrates the obstacles faced by Soviet citizens who wish to leave their country. Over the past two years, emi-

gration has been reduced to a trickle — a result in part of the poor state of U.S.-Soviet relations after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

2 Romanian Couples Fasting

BUCHAREST (AP) — A Romanian couple was reported to be "healthy and quite relaxed" Monday despite a weeklong hunger strike at the Canadian Embassy here, aimed at obtaining a Canadian immigration visa. Mircea Munteanu, 32, and his wife, Elena, 36, have been at the embassy since Aug. 2 with their 2-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter.

At the same time, another couple, Roxandra and Sergiu Rutescu, said in a telephone interview that they were continuing a 29-day hunger strike in their Bucharest apartment while waiting for Romanian officials to issue them emigration documents to Israel. They said their health was failing.



Elena Balovenkov, a Baltimore nurse, sat with her husband, Yuri, in Moscow Saturday while he continued his hunger strike.

Turkey Seeks Links To Armenians' Attack

United Press International
ANKARA — At least 10 persons have been taken into custody and interrogated about possible links to the two Armenian terrorists who attacked Ankara's airport Saturday, killing nine persons and wounding 74.

Three Palestinians were being interrogated in Istanbul for possible links with the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, the group that claimed responsibility for the attack, police sources said. Ankara and Istanbul authorities were searching for other possible accomplices.

The two terrorists tossed a bomb into an airport lounge at Ankara's Esenboga airport, then opened fire with machine guns. Three policemen were among those killed.

Security forces shot and killed one of the gunmen, who had traveled to Turkey on a forged Turkish passport, and wounded the other, a French national identified as Levon Elmekchyan, 25.

The guerrillas entered the country on separate commercial flights from Syria to Istanbul, where they met and planned the attack, police said.

Doctors at an Ankara hospital said 45 of the 74 persons who were wounded in the attack remained hospitalized Sunday. Two of them were in comas.

A caller to a French news agency said the attack was intended to pressure West European governments for release of Armenian gunmen arrested after attacks in other countries.

Attacks on Turkish officials by Armenian groups have been frequent in recent years. The groups say the attacks are in revenge for the massacre during World War I of an estimated 600,000 Armenians living in eastern Turkey. Turkey has denied the Armenian claims.

In Paris, guerrillas claiming to be Armenian nationalists rigged a telephone exchange with dynamite and fire bombs Sunday but tipped off police, who dismantled it before an explosion.

Diplomats said the authorities may be worried that publicity given to an independent disarmament campaign here may have influenced the formation of an independent peace group in Moscow.

East Germans Said To Call Pacifists For Army Service

Reuters
BERLIN — East Germany appears to be cracking down on an unofficial peace movement by calling up men who reject military service into the army reserve under threat of jail, informed sources said Monday.

The sources, who sympathize with a growing tendency among East German youths to question compulsory military service and to see the arms policies of East and West as equally dangerous, said several friends had been called up.

Some young men who refused to serve have been arrested and face trial by a military court, the sources said. At least two of those arrested had previously declared they would not serve under arms, they added.

France Is to Encourage Reunification of Korea

The Associated Press
PARIS — France hopes to promote the reunification of Korea by encouraging the Western nations to recognize North Korea and the Socialist nations to recognize South Korea, Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, said Monday.

Questioned after returning from a 10-day trip to China, South Korea, Hong Kong and India, Mr. Cheysson said the South Koreans appeared reassured when he told them the French government would do everything it could to make reunification possible.

"It is not possible," declared Mr. Cheysson, "that 60 million Koreans as one people, speaking the same language and sharing the same cultural heritage — and who were united for 13 centuries — should be divided for so long. It would be suitable to reunify Korea."

Speaking of future French recognition of North Korea by France, Mr. Cheysson said: "I was not going to ask the [South] Koreans' permission, and I said that the decision had not yet been made in precise or formal terms, and this is the truth. We will see how this line of conduct fits into a line of reasoning that, I repeat, relates to the reunification of 60 million Koreans."

Last month, Mr. Cheysson told the French National Assembly the government was considering recognition of North Korea.

The minister also indicated that he had discussed the recognition of

Zia to Visit U.S. This Year

United Press International
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq announced Sunday that he would visit the United States in December.



West Beirut residents lining up for bread, which has been scarce since the Israeli siege began.

France Returns to a Mideast Role

(Continued from Page 1)

is making amends for previous criticism of Egypt's separate peace with Israel and trying to strengthen Arab moderates, officials say. "Objectively speaking, Egypt is the Arab country that is the least afraid of a Palestinian state and therefore the Arab state that is most sincere about helping the Palestinians," a French official added.

Evidence of Resentment
Israeli resentment of French policy has been evident not only in statements in Tel Aviv, the official added, but also in Israeli Army shelling of Beirut buildings in which French diplomatic and news agency offices are located.

Before an evacuation accord can be signed, Israel must still agree to the French-U.S. plan for French forces to arrive on the day the PLO starts withdrawing. The External Relations Ministry aide said that both France and the United States agreed with the PLO insistence that the two events occur simultaneously.

"This is supposed to be an honorable evacuation, not a surrender, by the PLO," he said.

To facilitate this, France is ready to dispatch a 350-man contingent of the 2d parachute regiment, an all-volunteer unit belonging to France's foreign intervention force. The unit would land in Lebanon via the Christian-held port of Jounieh, and would be reinforced later to 850 men. But French officials said that the troops have not left France; one French officer is in Beirut for talks with Lebanese, U.S. and Italian officials.

Invitation to Arafat
The view in Paris is that there may be a chance, amid the carnage in Lebanon, to help break the Arab-Israeli deadlock by leading the PLO firmly and publicly onto a political track.

To encourage this, the French government has announced that it is ready to receive Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, in Paris after a PLO withdrawal.

Beyond that, in the French view, the United Nations Security Council should adopt a resolution guaranteeing Israel's security but also recognizing Palestinian rights. A draft text is being circulated by France and Egypt, which French officials said Mr. Arafat has already promised to endorse publicly. The resolution is designed to enable the PLO to meet U.S. preconditions for a direct dialogue. France and Egypt are still reworking the text to avoid a U.S. veto.

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Evidence of Resentment
Israeli resentment of French policy has been evident not only in statements in Tel Aviv, the official added, but also in Israeli Army shelling of Beirut buildings in which French diplomatic and news agency offices are located.

Before an evacuation accord can be signed, Israel must still agree to the French-U.S. plan for French forces to arrive on the day the PLO starts withdrawing. The External Relations Ministry aide said that both France and the United States agreed with the PLO insistence that the two events occur simultaneously.

"This is supposed to be an honorable evacuation, not a surrender, by the PLO," he said.

To facilitate this, France is ready to dispatch a 350-man contingent of the 2d parachute regiment, an all-volunteer unit belonging to France's foreign intervention force. The unit would land in Lebanon via the Christian-held port of Jounieh, and would be reinforced later to 850 men. But French officials said that the troops have not left France; one French officer is in Beirut for talks with Lebanese, U.S. and Italian officials.

Invitation to Arafat
The view in Paris is that there may be a chance, amid the carnage in Lebanon, to help break the Arab-Israeli deadlock by leading the PLO firmly and publicly onto a political track.

To encourage this, the French government has announced that it is ready to receive Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, in Paris after a PLO withdrawal.

Beyond that, in the French view, the United Nations Security Council should adopt a resolution guaranteeing Israel's security but also recognizing Palestinian rights. A draft text is being circulated by France and Egypt, which French officials said Mr. Arafat has already promised to endorse publicly. The resolution is designed to enable the PLO to meet U.S. preconditions for a direct dialogue. France and Egypt are still reworking the text to avoid a U.S. veto.

In working with Egypt, France

South African Defends Use Of Detention Black Found Hanged In Johannesburg Cell

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A black student was found hanged in his jail cell here on the eve of a court appearance Monday and the minister of police and prisons, defending the country's detention system, said: "You won't get much information if you keep a detainee in a five-star hotel or with his friends."

It was the 52d known death of a political detainee held under the country's system of security police detention since 1963.

Ernest Moeabi Duple, 21, was found hanged Sunday in his cell at John Vorster Square police headquarters in Johannesburg.

The police claim that Mr. Duple had made a confession on Saturday and that he was due to appear in court Monday to face charges under the Internal Security Act.

Mr. Duple had previously been detained by the security police for nearly four months, from early October last year until late January when he was released with no charges being brought against him. He was detained again last Thursday.

The lawyer for Mr. Duple's family, Graham Dyson, said Monday that an autopsy will be held Tuesday and a pathologist representing the family will be allowed to attend.

In defending the country's police methods, the minister, Louis Le Grange, said that the South African detention system was necessary because the country faced a tough security situation.

He freely conceded that its purpose was to extract information, but denied that the 52 deaths since the system was introduced 19 years ago was because the security police had used third-degree interrogation methods.

"Only six, seven or eight of these cases died from some form of assault," Mr. Le Grange said.

His statement was viewed here as the first official admission that any of the deaths had been due to brutal police methods.

All the persons who had died in detention had died either from natural causes or suicide, he said.

The security police have been absolved of responsibility into the deaths of all the detainees except one. A magistrate blamed the local police last month last month in the beating death of a political prisoner in a tribal homeland. In defense of the system, Mr. Le Grange said that "these people are being detained to obtain information and you won't get much information if you keep a detainee in a five-star hotel or with his friends."

Mr. Le Grange gave the total number of detainee deaths as 45, but he did not include deaths reported in tribal homelands that South Africa regards as independent.

He also said that the number of deaths in the South African system was not exceptional by world standards. "In some Western countries the figures are much higher for ordinary criminal prisoners," he said. "One should keep a sense of perspective and not point such a long finger at South Africa."

Correction

In a People item (IHT, Aug. 7-8) the International Herald Tribune erroneously reported that a West German photographer, Heinz Schmidt, who filed a complaint in Belgium charging that King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden had damaged his camera, was on assignment for the newspaper Bild Zeitung. The newspaper issued a statement saying that Mr. Schmidt had not worked for it since last year.

In Damascus, several hundred people held a demonstration Monday outside the U.S. and various Arab embassies to protest Israeli attacks against West Beirut.

Security police tried to disperse the demonstrators, but an official of the U.S. Embassy said: "They didn't use much force."

WORLD BRIEFS

Hinckley Is Committed Indefinitely

WASHINGTON — John W. Hinckley Jr., who was acquitted by reason of insanity seven weeks ago on charges of shooting President Reagan, was committed indefinitely to a U.S. mental hospital Monday. Judge Barrington D. Parker, finding Mr. Hinckley, 27, to be mentally ill and dangerous, read his commitment order from the bench in U.S. District Court after Mr. Hinckley told him he waived the right to a hearing on his release.

When the judge asked him if he understood precisely the meaning of the waiver he was signing, he answered, "Yes, I do." But Mr. Hinckley added that he did not "necessarily agree" with the conclusion of doctors at St. Elizabeths Hospital who said he is suffering from a severe chronic mental disorder. He can still petition the court every six months for his release.

Africans Meeting in Libya Assail U.S.

TRIPOLI, Libya — A meeting of 28 mainly hard-line African states on Monday denounced the United States for its African and Middle East policies and expressed "full support" for the Libyan leader, Moammar Qadhafi.

The one-day meeting was held as a makeshift substitute for the annual summit of the 50-nation Organization of African Unity, which was postponed indefinitely Saturday because a boycott by 22 moderate governments deprived it of the statutory two-thirds quorum.

The boycott was to protest the controversial admission to the OAU of the Polisario guerrillas fighting in the Western Sahara. The meeting here, under the chairmanship of Col. Qadhafi, accused the United States of "interfering in the internal affairs of Angola" by demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a prior condition for an independence agreement on South-West Africa (Namibia).

EEC Aide Sees Long Pipeline Dispute

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community's external relations commissioner, Wilhelm Haferkamp, said Monday that he expects no quick end to the U.S.-European dispute over the building of the Soviet natural gas pipeline.

The EEC, in a paper to be sent to Washington this week, will explain its legal objections to the embargo placed by the Reagan administration on the export of U.S. technology by European firms in the building of the pipeline.

"I don't see any rapid solution," Mr. Haferkamp told reporters. However, he said he sensed a new U.S. attitude toward foreign policy, replacing the "general incoherence" of a few months ago.

Italians Open Talks on New Cabinet

ROME — President Sandro Pertini opened negotiations Monday in an attempt to form Italy's 42d government since World War II.

The talks began with a 20-minute meeting between Mr. Pertini and Giovanni Leone, who resigned as president in 1978 following a bribery scandal. Mr. Pertini then met with the president of the Senate, Amintore Fanfani, a leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

The negotiations began two days after Premier Giovanni Spadolini's five-party coalition collapsed because the Socialist Party had withdrawn its backing. The talks are to continue Tuesday and possibly Wednesday.

China Demurs on Textbook Talks

PEKING — China appeared Monday to have snubbed two Japanese visitors by refusing to officially discuss with them a dispute over controversial revisions in Japanese textbooks dealing with World War II.

Peking has protested to Tokyo about the books, which it says gloss over bloody Japanese atrocities during Japan's invasion of China from 1937 to 1945.

One of the visiting Japanese officials, the Foreign Ministry's information bureau chief, Hiroshi Hashimoto, was received Monday by the Chinese Foreign Ministry's top expert on Japan, Shao Xiangqian, but only "as a friend." A Japanese source said it was still not known whether the Chinese were prepared to hold formal talks on the controversy.

Paper Calls Namibia Cease-Fire Near

JOHANNESBURG — All sides have agreed to a cease-fire and the United Nations is about to send a 10,000-man peace-keeping force to South-West Africa (Namibia), the Star newspaper said Monday.

The UN force will arrive in the South-African held territory "beginning possibly this month," the newspaper said. It said the last hurdle to a cease-fire in mid-August was overcome in Tripoli, Libya, when the leader of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization, Shao Nujoma, said that he will go to New York later in the week "ready to sign a cease-fire."

"Before this, all parties in the Namibian settlement issue had agreed provisionally that the shooting should stop on Aug. 15," the Star said. "But this does not spell a definite end to hostilities," it added. It said that the Western and African nations heading the drive for peace have agreed that a cease-fire come before the "nuts and bolts" of elections and independence. If this fails, the fighting could resume, the Star said.

New Allegation in Java Sea Sinking

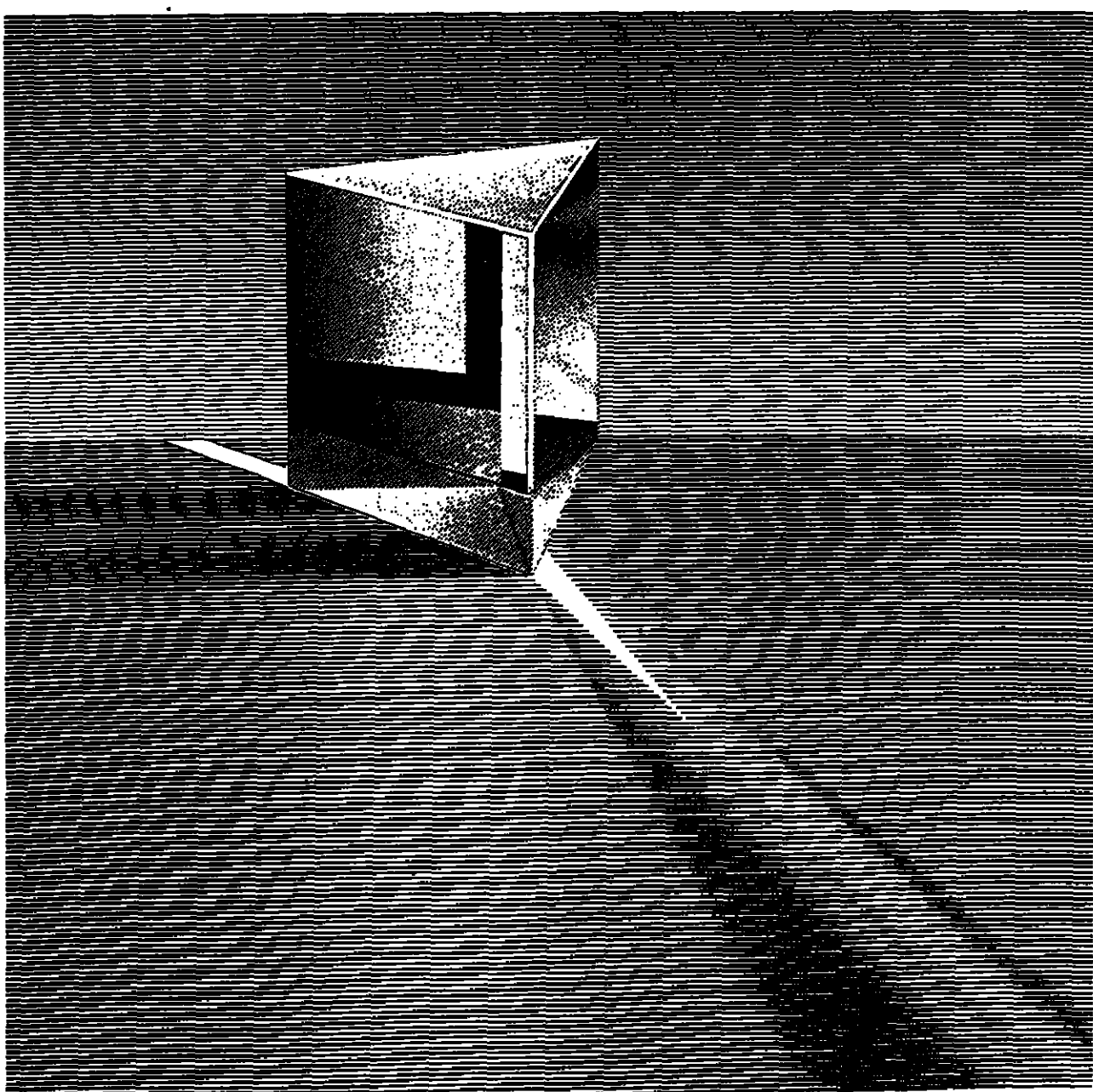
JAKARTA — A government official testified Monday that a ship that sank last year in the Java Sea, killing at least 666 persons, was not authorized to carry passengers.

The Tampomas-2, a secondhand car ferry purchased by the Indonesian government as a passenger liner, "never had classification documents as a passenger ship," said Jusef E. Habibie, secretary to the director-general for sea communications.

Mr. Habibie was testifying on the first day of the trial of Nuswan Chatah, the director of government agency Pamstat, which bought the ship in 1980. Mr. Chatah, 49, is accused of corruption in connection with the sale.

In January, 1981, 10 months after the Tampomas-2 began operating as a passenger ship in Indonesia, it caught fire and sank, killing at least 666. Some believe many others not listed on the ship's manifest also died.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches



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U.S. Governors' Panel Resolves To Write Its Own Federalism Plan

By David S. Broder
and Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

AFTON, Okla. — The executive committee of the National Governors' Association decided Sunday to start from scratch and write its own plan for shifting federal programs to the states, rather than spend more time negotiating "substantial" differences with the White House.

After President Reagan conceded, in phone calls Friday to key governors, that his plan will not be ready for submission to Congress until next year, the governors decided to frame their proposals independently.

A resolution, reflecting the governors' impatience with five months of inconclusive negotiations since Mr. Reagan introduced the federalism initiative, was approved unanimously by the executive committee, and it is expected to be reaffirmed by the other governors during the conference.

At the opening of the governors' annual conference, the House Budget Committee chairman warned in a speech that the weak economy could be shattered by "a time bomb of expanding budget deficits."

Ridiculing Mr. Reagan's call for a balanced-budget amendment to the Constitution, Rep. James R. Jones, D-Okla., charged that the nation was threatened by \$1.5 trillion in deficits in the next six years.

Support of Chairmen

The governors' decision to draft their own federalism plan was pushed by the association's departing chairman, Gov. Richard A. Snelling, Vermont, a Republican, and his successor, Gov. Scott Matheson, Utah, a Democrat. Both were members of the negotiating committee that met frequently with administration officials.

Another member of the committee, Gov. Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, a Democrat, said the impasse was caused by the fact that the White House could not resolve its position.

"They were headed six different ways at once," he said. He added that David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, had "tunnel vision" in trying to use the federalism initiative to shift "disproportionate" costs to the states.

Mr. Reagan said in the calls he made Friday that he hoped to meet with the governors later this month, and Gov. Matheson said that if he does "we'll make much more progress" on the plan.

'Substantial' Differences

But Gov. Snelling emphasized that the differences were "substantial," centering on the White House refusal to accept the governors' long-held view that assuring "decent" minimum standards of health and income is a federal responsibility.

Richard S. Williamson, Mr. Reagan's assistant for intergovernmental relations, who was the top administration official on the scene, tried to play down the governors' revolt. He said the drafting of the plan "is not counterproductive," even though it may reduce

the chances that a single proposal will go to Congress.

"But the bottom line," Mr. Williamson said, "is that no federalism initiative will pass Congress unless Ronald Reagan supports it. In the end, that fact will have to bring us together."

Several Republicans on the executive committee said it might be futile for the governors to draft their own plan, but they went along with Gov. Snelling and Gov. Matheson when assured that the association would continue to meet with Mr. Reagan and the White House in coming months.

The resolution calls for the governors to approve a plan by February for submission to Congress.

Balanced-Budget Issue

While the federalism debate held center stage, the balanced-budget issue was also a main topic at the opening of the conference at Shangri-La, a lakeside resort in northeastern Oklahoma.

Rep. Jones criticized both the president and senators for their

support of the balanced-budget amendment.

Rep. Jones said the constitutional amendment, which has already been passed in the Senate, was no more than an "economic cover-up" for deficits that could total more than \$1.5 trillion in the next six years.

"If no programs were protected," Rep. Jones said, "an across-the-board cut of 23 percent would be needed. This would require, for starters, cuts of about \$70 billion in defense, \$60 billion in Social Security and Medicare, and \$6 billion each in unemployment compensation and veterans' programs. Is that what the American people really want?"

The amendment is not on the governors' formal agenda, but Gov. Snelling said they would discuss it informally at a closed-door session Monday. Gov. George Nigh of Oklahoma, a Democrat who shared the opening press conference, said he thought a balanced budget should be mandatory for the federal government, as it is for most states.

Democrats Exploiting Nuclear Freeze Defeat

By Margot Homblower
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If the Democrats have their way, one of the hottest issues in this fall's congressional elections will be the nuclear freeze.

Minutes after the House voted 204-202 Thursday night to support President Reagan's arms control policy, which allows for a weapons buildup during arms control negotiations, Peter Kostmayer's campaign manager was on the telephone to find out how Rep. James K. Coyne, Republican of Pennsylvania, had voted.

Mr. Kostmayer, a former Democratic congressman, is trying to unseat Rep. Coyne, who after days of indecision voted for the administration-sponsored resolution rather than for a measure supported by the nuclear freeze movement.

Within hours, every newspaper in Rep. Coyne's district had a statement from Mr. Kostmayer that Rep. Coyne had "crumbled under political pressure."

At a Capitol news conference shortly after the vote, congressional proponents of the freeze resolution, which has been sponsored by Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, declared themselves "elated" despite their loss.

"We'll win at the polls in November," said Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, Democrat of New York.

'Greatest Single Issue'

Moderate Republicans were worried. "I predict the freeze will be the greatest single issue... in the 1982 elections," said one of its supporters, Rep. Jim Leach of Iowa, one of only 27 Republicans to vote against the president. "The accountability on this vote will be dramatic, and it is being underestimated by most members of Congress."

Rep. Stanford E. Parris, Republican of Virginia, a co-sponsor of the administration-backed resolution, which had been introduced by Rep. William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan — said the freeze is "the pre-eminent foreign policy issue" in his district. His opponents this fall — Herbert E. Harris 2d, a Democrat, and Austin W. Morrill Jr., an independent — support the freeze.

But Rep. Parris is counting on portraying the Zablocki resolution as a move for unilateral disarmament, although it called for "a mutual and verifiable freeze" by the United States and the Soviet Union.

"I think the majority of people in my district do not believe that this nation can ensure peace if we do not prepare for war," Rep. Parris said.

Buildup Favored

In last-minute telephone calls to House members during the debate Thursday night, Mr. Reagan, Vice President Bush and a small army of other administration officials argued that a U.S. buildup of first-strike weapons is necessary before a freeze is feasible.

The extent of the administration's concern was underscored by a flurry of calls to House members from Mr. Reagan's chief arms negotiator in Geneva, Gen. Edward L. Rowley.

"I didn't call him back," con-

fessed Rep. John LeBoutillier, Republican of New York, who had co-sponsored both the Zablocki and Broomfield resolutions. "It was too expensive."

Rep. LeBoutillier had promised his vote to supporters of the freeze but switched at the last minute. "In times of need, you help the party," he explained.

If the president thought the vote was important, so did a man who might want to be president.

Minutes after the vote Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's staff produced a statement quoting the Massachusetts Democrat as saying that the freeze "will prevail at the polling places in November and beyond."

\$9-Million Awards In Jonestown Case Approved in U.S.

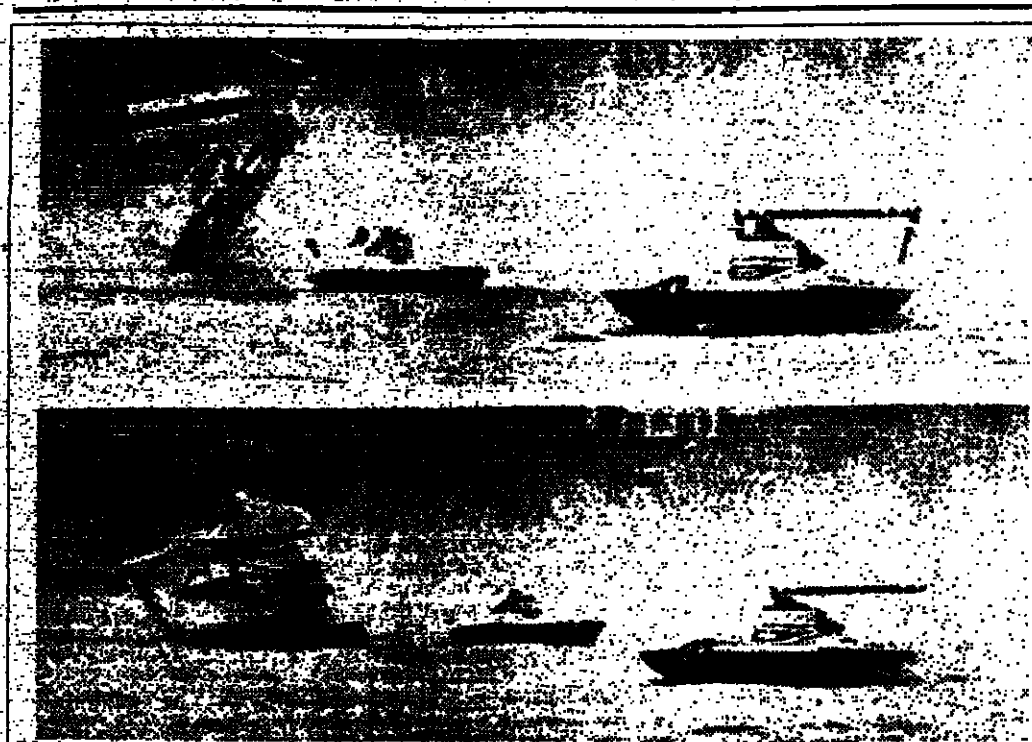
The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Nearly four years after the Rev. Jim Jones led 912 followers in a mass suicide and murder in Guyana, a court has approved a plan to distribute \$9 million in Peoples Temple assets to 120 persons who filed claims against the cult.

Judge Ira Brown of San Francisco Superior Court approved a plan Friday that would distribute half the money within the next two weeks and the remainder by Nov. 15. Robert Fabian, the San Francisco attorney appointed by Judge Brown in 1979 to settle the temple's complex estate, said: "We have worked out a good settlement. The people hurt the most are going to get some money."

The largest claim — \$360,000 — goes to Jackie Speer, an aide to the late Rep. Leo J. Ryan, a Democrat of California. She was seriously wounded when temple gunmen opened fire on Rep. Ryan's party at an airstrip outside Jonestown.

Each of Rep. Ryan's five children will receive \$27,000; Shirley Humphreys, the wife of Don Harris, an NBC newsman who died at the airstrip, will get \$113,000; Constance Brown, the wife of a slain NBC cameraman, Bob Brown, will receive \$195,000; and the family of Greg Robinson, a San Francisco Examiner photographer, who was also killed at the airstrip, will get \$48,000.



TROUBLE IN THE WATERS — A high-speed collision in Sunday's Emerald Cup unlimited hydroplane race on Lake Washington in Seattle left the driver of Pay 'n Pak, left, in serious condition with multiple fractures, a collapsed lung, concussion and eye injury. The Pay 'n Pak rolled over after striking the Excelsior, center, which later sank.

Key Commissioners Favor Linking U.S. Retirement Benefits to Wages

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Key members of a presidential commission studying the future of Social Security favor a proposal that would tie benefit increases to changes in nationwide wage rates rather than to the Consumer Price Index.

The proposal now being considered by the 15-member commission would make a major change in the method of computing cost-of-living adjustments in Social Security payments that has been used since 1975.

Critics say the formula would erode recipients' purchasing power, but proponents say that in the long run it would produce virtually the same results as the current formula.

Under the proposal, Social Security benefits would be adjusted annually to reflect the increase in wage rates, minus a certain per-

centage to account for productivity gains.

If the proposed formula had been in effect for 30 years, a worker who retired in 1952 with the average benefit of \$45 a month would have received increases totaling \$109 a month by now, according to the commission's staff.

Under the formula based on the Consumer Price Index, the worker would have received increases totaling \$120 a month. However, the wage-based formula produces about 7 percent more in total payments over the 30-year period, because higher payments would have been made in the earlier years, before the Consumer Price Index rose sharply.

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the National Commission on Social Security Reform, said he favored the proposed formula because it would help stabilize the system and reduce the Social Security trust fund's dependency on fluctuations in economic activity.

The wage-based formula is opposed by Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, who is a member of the commission, and by the American Association of Retired Persons.

Cyril F. Brickfield, the association's executive director, said the revised formula "would reduce cost-of-living adjustments most steeply when inflation rates are high, which is the very time when beneficiaries are most in need of full inflation protection."

Long-Term Problems

Under the revised formula, Social Security beneficiaries would have received a cost-of-living increase of 6.2 percent this year instead of the 7.4 percent actually paid. A worker who retired in 1974 with an average benefit now receives \$367 a month, according to the Association of Retired Persons. He would be receiving \$319 if the revised formula had been in effect since 1975, when the first automatic benefit increases were paid.

Mr. Greenspan said he saw the wage-based formula as a way to mitigate the long-term problems of the Social Security system. "It would have no effect under 'normal' economic conditions," he said. "It would give beneficiaries a larger increase than present law allows under good economic conditions and a smaller increase under bad economic conditions."

President Reagan established the commission in December to recommend a bipartisan solution to current and long-term financial problems of the Social Security system, which this year expects to pay \$156 billion in benefits to 36.2 million Americans. The commission, which includes seven members of Congress, must submit its report by the end of the year.

Guard spokesman in the provincial capital of San Miguel acknowledged that guerrillas had seized the town, but he said that the rebels held it only briefly before fleeing Saturday night and that everything had returned to normal by Sunday.

The reports could not be independently confirmed because telephone lines into Ciudad Barrios were cut during Saturday's fighting.

Four eastern provinces, meanwhile, were in their fifth day without electricity Sunday after guerrillas dynamited power lines, authorities said. Many communities reportedly were unable to get water from the electrically pumped wells.

Salvadoran Guerrillas Attack a Town; Reports Conflict on Who Is in Control

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — About 500 leftist guerrillas attacked the northeastern town of Ciudad Barrios in weekend fighting that was said to be heavy, but there were conflicting reports about who controlled the town, military sources said.

On Sunday, journalists saw the bodies of 14 soldiers who military sources said had been killed in the fight for control of the town of 20,000. But there was no immediate word on other casualties.

An army spokesman who requested anonymity said that Ciudad Barrios was "completely surrounded by guerrillas." A National

Traditional U.S. Funeral Homes Passing Away

Some Cite Economics, Changing Mores; Others Say It's a Case of Suicide

By Ben Sherwood
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The death came as a shock to the funeral director. "It's impossible to explain the loss," lamented Robert E. Winbiger, 53. "I have such fond memories, but I now know that what once was, will never be again."

Mr. Winbiger's loved one was not a relative — in fact, not a person. What expired was the Winbiger Family Mortuary of Santa Ana, Calif. (1894-1982), "the oldest continually owned family business in the state."

Months after the passing, Mr. Winbiger, his wife, Mar, and his three children still mourn. "It was like the death of an 88-year-old grandmother," he said.

For the Winbigers, it is small consolation that in the last 20

years a similar fate has befallen thousands of funeral homes across the country. Today, there are barely 20,000 mortuaries and crematories nationwide, down from 24,000 that operated in the 1960s.

"The funeral industry is actually experiencing its own funeral," said Jessica Mitford, author of the 1963 best-seller "The American Way of Death."

In part, what is happening to the \$6.4-billion-a-year funeral industry is what has happened to the nation's economy as a whole. As the population shifts away from small towns to cities and suburbs, small establishments have given way to a smaller number of larger operations.

More important, sociologists say, is the impact on the funeral industry of profound changes in the way Americans deal with death.

For many people, experts say, the age of the grandiose funeral is over. Relatively inexpensive and quick ways of disposing of the dead are steadily replacing burial ceremonies with velvet-lined caskets and lavish floral displays.

Across the country, observers report significant increases in the number of cremations without any memorial service — "direct disposition," in funeral industry jargon. And many morticians themselves acknowledge that a cremation service, costing between \$150 and \$500, is an attractive alternative to the traditional service, which now costs an average of \$2,571.

Because of changes in the traditional family structure, fluctuations in population trends and weakening religious ties, "the long-standing funeral customs of our society have become irrelevant," said Vandertyn R. Pine, a sociolo-

gist at the State University of New York's College at New Paltz.

Inflation, economic hard times, the back-to-nature movement and other factors have contributed to the trend.

These changes have taken their toll on the unsuspecting funeral industry. "We took for granted for so many years that each family would want a traditional funeral," said Ronald A. Hast, owner of five Los Angeles funeral homes and the editor and publisher of Mortuary Management, one of the industry's two trade publications. "But that's all changed."

Besides the 17-percent drop in the national total of funeral homes since 1960, related industries are also suffering.

"Very few casket manufacturers are happy," said George W. Lemka, executive director of the Casket Manufacturers Association of America, citing a fall from 650 companies nationwide in 1967-68 to 410 today.

Scrutiny of Industry

Similarly, sales of hearsees are plummeting. In 1965, limousine manufacturers produced 4,880 hearsees and related vehicles, according to T.A. McPherson, president and owner of Canada's Bureks Coach, the second-largest manufacturer of limousines in North America. Now, annual sales average 800 or less.

Although funeral home owners and casket and hearse manufacturers may mourn their businesses' demise, not everyone will be sending flowers.

Almost 20 years ago, with Miss Mitford's expose of corruption within the funeral industry and Ruth Mulvey Harner's "The High Cost of Dying," Americans started

taking a closer look at the funeral business. What they discovered was often shocking. Grief-stricken consumers were subjected to outlandish pricing and high-pressure sales tactics.

Not surprisingly, the funeral industry largely blames this "negative publicity" for its decline. The result of nearly 20 years of muckraking, industry leaders say, is a Federal Trade Commission rule, approved last month, that requires funeral homes to give consumers a greater choice in the costs and types of funerals they are offered.

The industry opposes the rule and plans to make every effort to persuade Congress not to approve it, said Earle D. Biggerstaff, president of the National Funeral Directors Association.

But for many Americans, the industry is only getting what it earned.

"There is no doubt in my mind," said Rep. Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, "that the funeral industry has taken advantage of grieving consumers. And if they can't shape up, they're digging their own grave."

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Herald Tribune

Published by The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Tax 'Jump' That Isn't

From THE WASHINGTON POST

Hard-core supply-siders are being most petulant about the tax bill that the administration and Republican Senate leaders are trying hard to push through Congress. This is not only unhelpful to the president, who has done so much to dignify their theories, but downright ungrateful as well.

What the supply-siders do not seem to recognize — or at least to admit publicly — is that the package of tax reforms and minor tax increases being proposed is not only a sensible measure in itself, but a life-saver for the massive third-year tax cut that the supply-siders have defended so stoutly. Those who call the three-year, \$99-billion tax package "the largest tax increase in history" are talking simple nonsense.

Even if the entire tax package now being considered by a Senate-House conference passes, the United States will still experience a massive tax cut next year. That is because the proposed excise tax increases, loophole closings and rollbacks in business tax breaks are dwarfed by the enormous reductions made a year ago.

Next year, for example, individual and business taxes are scheduled to drop by \$90 billion on top of this year's \$38-billion cut. The new tax bill would take back a mere \$11 billion of that reduction, in addition to cracking down on people who cheat on their legally owed taxes.

Between 1982 and 1985, last year's tax law

would reduce taxes by \$444 billion. The new tax bill would shave that a bit to a still massive \$377 billion reduction in the federal tax bill. Some tax increases.

The supply-siders should also be heartened by the fact that the proposed revenue increases are totally different in structure from the tax cuts they promoted so successfully. Last year, the administration was emphasizing cuts in personal tax rates, hoping to encourage work and saving. Those rate cuts are still in place. This year's personal tax increases are primarily aimed at consumption. If they affect anything it will not be supply, but — if you will pardon the expression — demand. In any case, whatever effect the new taxes have on economic activity is likely to be swamped by the tax increases that states and localities are being forced to impose because of cuts in federal aid and the economic downturn.

Even the proposed scaling back of business tax cuts should not concern the supply-siders. None of the retrenchments affects the original concessions sought by the administration: only some of the more egregious excesses added in the madness that seized Congress in the final days of last year's tax markup.

Having won so much last year, the supply-siders should now have the grace and common sense to help the president cope with a real problem that the nation faces — the prospect of what could truly be the most damaging deficits in history.

Why It's Impossible to Count Lebanon's Civilian Dead

By Norman Kempster

JERUSALEM — In war, it is said, truth is the first casualty. In Israel's invasion of Lebanon, truth may not have been the first to fall, but it now seems clear that when reports were issued on the numbers of civilian victims of the war, truth took some very heavy hits.

It is now pretty well agreed that no one really knows how many civilians have been killed, injured or left homeless in the two-month-old conflict. But in the early days of the war, estimates from seemingly authoritative sources circulated freely. All now seem suspect.

On June 13, with the war one week old and Israeli forces on the outskirts of Beirut, most news organizations carried a report attributed to the Red Cross estimating that at least 10,000 civilians had been killed or wounded and another 600,000 left homeless during Israel's rapid advance through southern Lebanon. The report said that at least 1,000 were killed and 3,000 wounded in Sidon alone.

Those figures may have seemed high at the time, but they were widely repeated because they were the only authoritative numbers available. Israel refused to make any casualty estimates of its own until June 22. In the confusion of the opening days of the conflict, reporters were unable to make an independent assessment, because Israel refused to allow reporters to reach the scene of the fighting until the action was long over. When the Jerusalem government finally did issue its first report on civilian deaths, the number seemed amazingly low, just 460 in all of southern Lebanon.

But Israel now insists that even that number was too high. The government counts 331 civilians killed in the three largest towns of southern Lebanon — Nabatieh, Tyre and Sidon. It

says that a few civilians may have been killed outside the towns but, if so, the number was very small, probably not more than 10.

However, the Israeli estimates omit casualties in the Palestinian refugee camps and Beirut, casualties that undoubtedly were substantial. Israel puts the number killed in the camps at between 1,000 and 1,200, claiming that almost all were PLO members.

Israeli officials say that the initial Red Cross estimate originated with the Palestine Red Crescent Society, a Red Cross affiliate, and was repeated by Red Cross officials in Europe without proper checking. The International Red Cross has since said that it never issued any casualty figures at all, but the record seems clear that someone, speaking in the name of the Red Cross, did put out the numbers.

The Palestine Red Crescent is headed by Fathi Arafat, brother of Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Most Israelis consider this fact alone to be conclusive evidence that the casualty figure was inflated.

There seems to be little doubt now that the early estimates on both sides were based far more on propaganda than on fact. Estimates originating in Beirut seem to have been intentionally inflated. The estimates from Jerusalem were made to look low by ignoring the toll in the refugee camps and in Beirut.

All the numbers now in dispute relate only to the first week of the war, when Israel overran southern Lebanon and laid siege to predominantly Muslim West Beirut. Since then, an unknown number of civilians have been killed in Beirut. Most of them were victims of the Israeli

bombardment of the western half of the city, but some were killed by PLO rocket and shellfire into predominantly Christian East Beirut.

While casualty estimates from varying sources still appear daily in press accounts of the fighting, no one in a position of responsibility on either side is now playing the numbers game. Israel has not updated its estimates for a month. A recent press report from Beirut said that authorities there are not even trying to estimate total deaths and injuries.

The Lebanese Red Cross has no figures that are considered accurate and neither do police. The Christian Phalangists, who pride themselves on their efficiency, also duck the question. The newspaper *Al Nahar*, considered the most independent news outlet in Lebanon, estimates that 5,000 had died by July 28.

Jean-Jacques Kurz, information director for the International Red Cross mission in Beirut, said that because so many families have been scattered by the war, an accurate casualty count is almost impossible.

The Israeli estimates for civilian casualties in the sweep through southern Lebanon appear to be accurate as far as they go, but they leave out areas where the death toll was highest and they seem to classify most Palestinian casualties as military rather than civilian.

Israel's Givinsky, an aide to Economics Minister Yassov Meir, said the Israeli report includes only "bodies we saw, counted and helped municipal authorities to bury."

As such it can be precise, Givinsky, who is in charge of keeping track of the plight of civilian victims, said 10 civilians died in Nabatieh,

65 in Tyre and 256 in Sidon. PLO resistance, ineffective as it was, was concentrated in six areas of southern Lebanon — Nabatieh, Tyre, Sidon, Damour and the refugee camps of Ein Hihweh near Sidon and Rasbiyeh near Tyre. Givinsky said that between 1,000 and 1,200 persons were killed in the Palestinian centers. "We expect that most if not all of these were PLO," he said.

Israeli military sources estimate the death toll among PLO fighters at between 1,000 and 2,000 for the southern Lebanon phase of the war. Israel's own casualty count for that period was about 225 killed. At least another 100 Israeli soldiers have been killed since the Israeli force reached the outskirts of Beirut.

Givinsky said Israel has no figures on casualties in West Beirut because its forces do not control the city and are unable to conduct an accurate body count.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon say that Israel suffered a number of military casualties because it attempted to avoid hurting civilians. Random interviews with troops bear this out.

Nevertheless, Israel has made extensive use of bombing and long-range artillery, which always claim some civilian casualties, which it says are the result of Israeli forces attacking PLO targets even if they are located in civilian areas or near to embassies, hospitals or orphanages. Israel's explanation is that the PLO is responsible for such civilian deaths because the guerrillas attempted to use civilians as shields.

Begin frequently implies that so long as Israel does not order the intentional killing of civilians, it has fulfilled its ethical responsibility.

Los Angeles Times

The Bomb Trade

From THE WASHINGTON POST

There is something truly grotesque in the protestations of high administration officials that the U.S. government is keeping the faith so far as efforts to slow the spread of nuclear weapons are concerned. The truth is nearly the opposite. And yet we have, for instance, the deputy secretary of energy, W. Kenneth Davis, saying this: "People have gotten the idea that this administration is somehow less interested in retarding proliferation than previous administrations. That simply is not true. I think we are as much concerned — perhaps even more concerned — about slowing down or retarding it."

If Mr. Davis and his colleagues wish to know where people have gotten this strange "idea," they need look only as far as their own statements and actions since the Reagan administration was installed. From just about day one, the president's appointees have been making plain their contempt for the old (Carter, Ford and congressional) policy of seeking to impede the flow of potential weapons-making materials and technology to countries that have given reason to suppose they might actually use these things for the production of explosives or which have refused to accept adequate safeguards for their proper, peaceful use. We have been told that this former policy was an unworkable and stupid effort.

And we were told it again by the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agen-

cy, Eugene Rostow: "The old methods to which earlier administrations and many people in Congress are still committed rest on illusions, the illusion of American omnipotence and the illusion that the United States Congress has jurisdiction over the policies of many other parts of the world. We want to get rid of the nostalgia for an epoch of monopoly that is gone. There is absolutely no use trying through export controls to achieve what can't be achieved."

Apart from the piquancy this statement may be expected to have for Europeans now wrestling the administration for the right to go ahead with their exports for the Soviet gas pipeline, it is of interest mainly because it takes you nowhere. And in that sense it is as good a guide as you will get to any so-called nuclear nonproliferation policy in the Reagan administration. Of course there were weaknesses and uncertainties and risks in the old policy. How could there not be in a matter so complicated — politically, economically and technically — as this? But that didn't make it any less urgent to try to inhibit the spread of nuclear explosives to ever more countries abroad. Besides loosening up restrictions on the transfer of weapons-potential material and technology overseas and claiming that all this will, somehow, give us a mysterious new clout in preventing the spread of weapons, can anyone tell us what the Reagan policy is?

Colossus of the Camera

From THE NEW YORK TIMES

The mythic hero of Western industrial society is the inventor who turns entrepreneur and creates a new industry. But even successful inventors tend to sell out after their companies pass a certain size. It would be tempting to say that no individual can excel at both invention and management were it not for the remarkable career of Edwin Land. Having said "Let there be polarized light," he founded the Polaroid Corp. to make use of it.

Mr. Land, possibly Harvard's most famous dropout, announced last week that he was severing all ties with the company he founded. Though now 73, he intends to pursue a novel theory of how the eye and brain perceive color. His departure from Polaroid marks the end of a unique episode.

It was Mr. Land's achievement not just to create a major company with mass cultural impact, but to keep reinventing it as he strove to extend and perfect its products. While an undergraduate, he developed and marketed the first commercially useful material for polarizing light. He adapted his company to war work, then to peace through having conceived, during a solitary hour-long walk around Santa Fe in 1943, the idea of the po-

laroid camera. The walk was prompted by his 3-year-old daughter, who, being photographed by her father, posed the question "Why can't I see the picture right away?"

The first camera was marketed in 1948. Later, Mr. Land energized Polaroid to build a wholly new camera, the SX-70. No one who watches its film's opaque screen magically dissolve to reveal the developed photograph beneath can deny its technical elegance. The Polaroid instant movie camera, which appeared in 1977, was one of the company's few commercial failures.

Wall Street frowned over that error, but Mr. Land believed that a company must continually innovate or die. He was an original manager, promoting teamwork and individual responsibility long before the Japanese made a virtue of being attentive to employees. He is said never to have issued a direct order, yet remained in firm control of his company's affairs.

Working continually to renew the remarkable organization he brought into being, Mr. Land attained creativity without chaos. He may be one of a kind, but his approach deserves more imitators.

Other Editorial Opinion

Bloody Ankara

At first glance, the outrage at Ankara airport would appear to be work of homicidal maniacs. The real motive becomes apparent from the fact that the bands of assassins have

been trained and financed by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has similarly assisted the IRA, the German Red Army Faction and the Japanese Red Army. Behind them, in turn, stand the Soviet secret services.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

AUG. 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Rolling Along

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "It would be difficult to imagine the position of the automobile industry today without the pneumatic tire. Most automobilists of experience know full well the strides that have been made by leading tire constructors in recent years. Firms such as Continental, Michelin, Bourgoignon, Samson and Dunlop, to name only a few of the more celebrated, have been able to produce tires that give a measure of security and comfort to automobilists, even when high speed is attempted, which a few years ago seemed impossible. There is not an automobilist to be found who would like to go back to the old regime of ironshod or solid rubber wheels."

1932: German Death Penalty

BERLIN — The government's determination to stamp out political agitation was reflected in two national decrees promulgated here, one by President Hindenburg providing capital punishment for specified acts against the state, and another by the Cabinet, setting up special courts to enforce the new penalties. The first decree constitutes a notable departure from German legal tradition, which has limited the death penalty to cases of premeditated murder. Political crimes, or those in which members of the police force are victims, are punishable by death. An offender is even liable to execution if merely found in possession of weapons in any fray in which a person has been killed.

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Poles Remember the History Lessons of August

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — August will be a long, hot summer month in Poland this year not because of the weather but because of the political climate.

August is full of historical dates and Poles always remember their history. The month began with a demonstration by thousands of persons — displaying Solidarity badges and violating martial law — to commemorate the Warsaw insurrection of August 1944, when 80 percent of the capital was destroyed and 300,000 young Poles were killed by the Nazis. But the insurrection was also an event that declared the legitimacy of the Polish nation and its right to independence.

The month will end with the celebration of Aug. 31, 1980, when the "21 Points" were signed in Gdansk. It was then, after six weeks of strikes and riots, a general strike forced the Communist regime to capitulate for the fifth time since Moscow imposed this type of government on Poland. But this time, through a legal decree that was unprecedented in the Communist bloc, the Poles once more reaffirmed their intention to be their own masters.

And August will also see the 600th anniversary of the symbolic coronation of the Virgin of Czestochowa, the spiritual queen of Poland. Thousands of Polish Catholics will assemble for that ceremony, which could have been strictly religious, but which now will have a political aspect. As improbable as it would have seemed just a few months ago, the ceremony will take place without John Paul II who is the symbol of the cult of the Virgin Mary, and without Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader who signed the "21 Points" with a pen bearing a miniature engraving of the Virgin of Czestochowa.

These anniversaries have two points in common: First, they take place in August, and second, they all involve the Soviet Union directly or indirectly. In 1944, the Red Army stopped its advance just a few miles from Warsaw to give the German forces time and opportunity to burn Warsaw and, as Stalin saw it, to break the Polish spirit. The Kremlin later also refused to accept the creation of Solidarity, an independent Union in the Soviet bloc, and it recently rejected the idea of a second visit by the pope to his homeland.

It is, therefore, no coincidence that the August ceremonies started just in front of the Powzaski military cemetery in Warsaw, where a cenotaph was erected in memory of the thousands of Polish officers massacred by the Red Army in the Forest of Katyn, near Smolensk. The symbolic tomb is ignored by the regime, but adored by the population.

The fact that the Polish military has always been saddled with the task of forcing the population to obey the orders coming from the Kremlin is enough to show that there is a real and permanent divorce between the regime and the Polish people. Now, after 18 months of liberty and seven months of martial law, the divorce is more evident than at any time since the end of World War II, as is the fact that Poland has been abandoned and forgotten in the Soviet zone of influence.

The recent declaration made by the

clandestine leadership of solidarity at the beginning of August is a reflection of this divorce as well as of the political impasse in Poland. The Solidarity leaders chose to speak after a month of self-imposed silence to call for calm — but determined — demonstrations throughout Poland to remember Aug. 31, 1980, and the signing of the "21 Points" in Gdansk.

This declaration, signed by five leaders of the union who managed to escape the police dragnet on the day martial law was declared, last Dec. 13, is Solidarity's answer to the feeble measures of relaxation announced July 21 by the Polish strongman, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on the eve of the national holiday.

The Poles had expected Gen. Jaruzelski to declare a general amnesty — as has been done before on similar occasions — but the leader of the military government offered only such measures that appear to be a total rejection of Solidarity's proposal for a national "amnesty."

The state of war remains in effect. Solidarity is still suspended and Lech Walesa is kept in prison, along with 600 leaders of the independent union and between 4,000 to 6,000 union members who have been sentenced since the coup d'état Dec. 13, or who are awaiting sentence for "illegal union activities."

The declaration of the "5 of TTK" (the provisional coordination committee of Solidarity) calls for a "movement of general resistance" with the aim of setting up "a self-governed republic" in Poland.

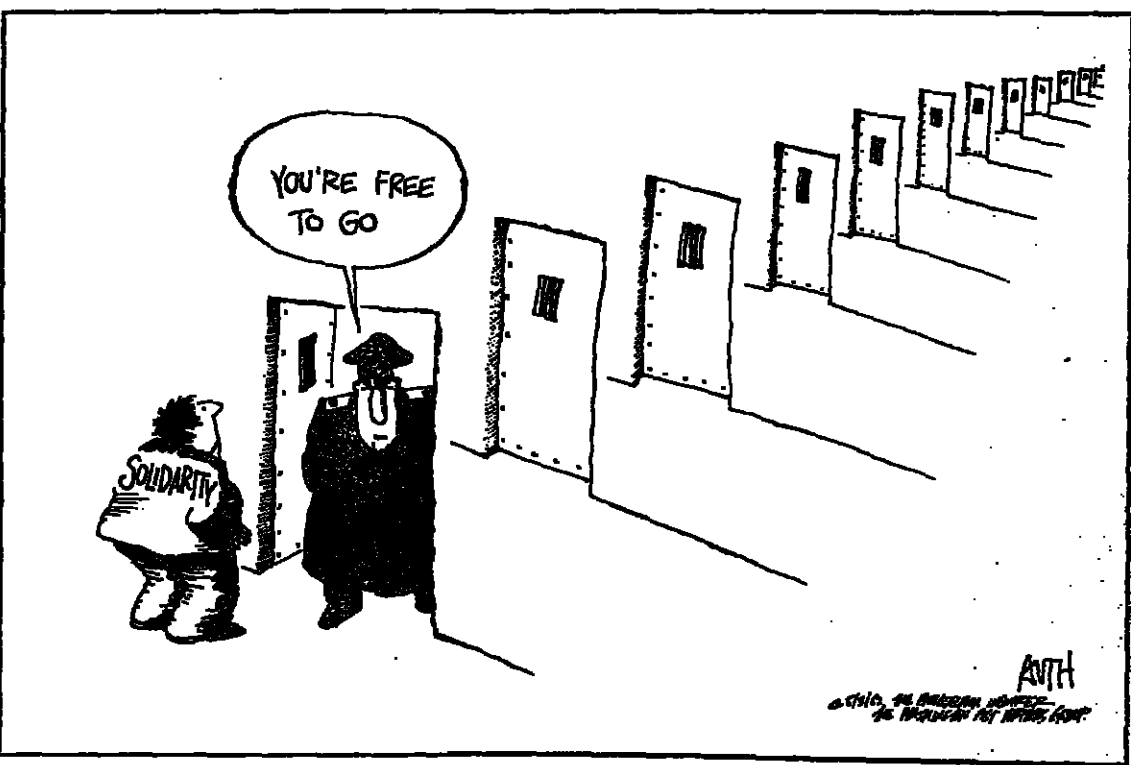
But the police are watching the situation closely and are acting to stem any movement before it starts. They began by taking over half a dozen hotels in Warsaw and by organizing motorized patrols by the mobile squads

known as the Zomo. Gen. Zomoza, as the Poles now call their military ruler, is taking no chances. The 16th of August is the anniversary of the strike committee at the Gdansk naval shipyards, that started the independent union movement in the Communist world.

Yet, Warsaw also remembers another anniversary, that of the signing of the Helsinki accords, on Aug. 1, 1975. "These accords have been completely ignored in Poland, and we will not forget that," a Polish observer said.

"The West should not naively attempt to find in Jaruzelski's very disappointing measures a pretext to get rid of the Polish problem. We in Poland," he added, "will not let it disappear behind the issue of the Siberian gas pipeline to Western Europe. The Russians know that and wisely decided that the pipeline should not cross Polish territory."

International Herald Tribune



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Not So Easy Life

Regarding "Bonnie's Social Safety Net Is Showing a Few Holes" (IHT, July 28): John Dornberg portrays the West German social safety net in such a way that the not-so-much-involved reader may have the impression that working in Germany is pure heaven.

Six weeks paid holidays do exist, but are by no means the general practice. In my industry (transportation) the average paid holiday is more like four weeks a year.

One could also get the impression that West German workers in general go on "cures" every two years for one month at full pay. This is largely exaggerated. My firm employs a staff of 60 and within the last 10 years there

were just two employees entitled to a one-month "cure". From industry contacts I understand this percentage more or less represents the average.

ULRICH ENSS,

Kelsterbach, West Germany.

More to McAlmon

Regarding Waverley Root's *Montparnasse Memories* (IHT, July 23, 30): There was more to Robert McAlmon than Mr. Root allows.

In "American Poetry in the Twentieth Century" (1971) Kenneth Rexroth gave more space to McAlmon than to Hart Crane or Robert Lowell. Rexroth's conclusion: "A comparison of McAlmon's narrative poems with the self-conscious farner poetry of Robert Frost or the cowgirl tragedies

of Robinson Jeffers is an elementary lesson in literary discrimination. He, like Laura Riding, is a great lost poet."

GEOFFREY MINISH,

Paris.

Airport Rip-Offs

Regarding "Traveler's Poker" (Letters IHT, Aug. 4): All airport concessions — not just change booths — tend to be rip-offs. This is mainly because of the exorbitant charges airport operators levy on their concessionaires. In addition to paying a high rental charge the concessionaires usually have to turn over a percentage of their take to the airport operator. It is therefore not surprising that shops and other concessions at air-

ports often charge their customers more than at off-airport locations.

ANTHONY VANDYK,

Geneva.

Some money-saving lessons can be learned from Erik Zimmermann's experiences in changing money at airports or elsewhere.

Most economically, calculate your cash needs in advance and buy the required currencies at your usual bank. Larger amounts are calculated at more favorable rates of exchange and will more so for regular clients. Avoid changing money at weekends. Rates will be at their lowest, as banks allow for weaker markets on Mondays. If possible, avoid airport banks and exchange booths.

FREDERICK SANDS,

Geneva.

24 Sentenced in Seoul In Huge Loan Swindle That Shook Chun Rule

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Staff Writer

TOKYO — A Seoul district court imposed stiff prison sentences and fines Monday on a group of South Korean bankers, business executives and moneylenders for their roles in a multimillion-dollar loan swindle that has rocked the government of President Chun Doo-hwan.

The court's action, involving relatives by marriage of Mr. Chun's wife, Soon Ja Lee, has been widely interpreted by observers in Seoul as a bid to restore badly strained public confidence and stability to the economy, which was badly shaken by the swindle, the largest in South Korea.

Senior Judge Huh Chung Hoon sentenced Lee Chul Hee, a former national assemblyman, and his

wife, Chang Yong Ja, to maximum 15-year prison terms on charges that include bribery, embezzlement and violation of the country's foreign exchange control laws. They were ordered to pay fines amounting to about \$220,000. All 29 other defendants were found guilty, with 22 receiving prison terms ranging from one to seven years.

The loan swindle perpetrated by the couple was disclosed by public prosecutors in May at the time of two major corporate bankruptcies and the collapse of South Korea's vast, unofficial loan market. Thirty-one persons were arrested, including bankers, company executives, money brokers and an influential uncle of President Chun's wife.

Lee Chul Hee, a former deputy director of the Korean CIA, and his wife, Miss Chang, were arrested on charges of defrauding six Korean companies in a string of questionable loan deals and commercial paper transactions that allegedly netted them \$270 million. Miss Chang, who is related to Mr. Chun's wife by marriage, allegedly paid Lee Kyu Kwan \$142,000 in bribes for his help in arranging government approval for a banking venture being promoted by her husband.

Singapore Leader Grim on Economy At National Fete

SINGAPORE — Singapore marked the 17th anniversary of its independence Monday with a grim forecast from Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew that critical and uncertain economic times lie ahead.

Mr. Lee said the island state, one of the smallest but fastest developing nations in the world, could end the year with its worst economic growth in more than a decade.

The situation could become critical in the next two years if the recession continues in the United States and Western Europe, he said.

His gloomy forecast did little to dampen the celebrations, which were highlighted by a parade and a procession of floats. The parade gave unusual prominence to the armed forces, which have grown from two battalions to more than 50,000 soldiers backed by armor, jet fighter aircraft and missile-carrying ships.

Richard de Rochemont Dies; Produced 'March of Time'

FLEMINGTON, N.J. — Richard G. de Rochemont, 78, former executive producer of the "March of Time" newsreel program, died Wednesday following a long illness.

He began his career as a newspaper reporter for the Boston Advertiser and later worked for the New York Sun, but in 1926 he left print journalism to join Fox-Motion Pictures.

Mr. de Rochemont left Fox-Motion Pictures while he was stationed in Paris in 1934 and joined the "March of Time" program. After a short stint as a vice president of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, he founded Varin Inc. in 1935 to make films. The company produced films for the State Department and the Ford Foundation. He also wrote several books, including "Contemporary French Cooking," "Baking in America," and "The Paris Cookbook."

was born of English parents in Philadelphia, joined the British Purchasing Commission in New York in 1939 and then became director of all Lend-Lease shipping to Britain for the duration of the war. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire in 1944 in recognition of his wartime service.

He married Grigoriy Antwerp, Belgium (AP) — Ferré Grigoriy, 43, who enjoyed a brief period of fame as a singer of protest songs in the 1960s, died Sunday of throat cancer, officials at the University Hospital in suburban Edgem said.

Sir Hughie Edwards
SYDNEY (UPI) — Air Commodore Hughie Edwards, 68, the most decorated Australian serviceman of World War II, died Thursday at his home in Sydney. Sir Hughie won the three highest British decorations for bravery — the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross and Distinguished Service Order.

Walter Beresford-Redman
NEW YORK (NYT) — Walter Beresford-Redman, 82, director of the British Ministry of Supply Mission in the United States during World War II, died Sunday at the Glen Hill Convalescent Home in Danbury, Conn., after a long illness.

**Sihanouk Plans Week
Of Yugoslav Meetings**

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian coalition of anti-Vietnamese resistance groups, will leave Cambodia Wednesday for a weeklong visit to Yugoslavia, his official spokesman said Monday. Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader, is to join the prince there.

The spokesman said Prince Sihanouk also plans to go to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly in September, and he also wants to go to Baghdad to make a speech to the conference of nonaligned nations next month.

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President Ferdinand E. Marcos angrily raised the possibility of unrest in the Philippines when he visits the United States.

Marcos Says Opponents Plan Terror Campaign

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos says that his opponents are planning a nationwide terror campaign to embarrass him, perhaps during his first visit to the United States next month.

Opposition leaders dismissed the warning as a sign of desperation.

In a speech Sunday marking the 81st anniversary of the national police, Mr. Marcos said: "We have just received intelligence reports to the effect that there is a plan for a nationwide strike which shall be accompanied by assassinations and bombings."

Salvador Laurel, president of an organization that includes many of the president's critics, said the statement is reminiscent of those made just before Mr. Marcos imposed martial law in 1972.

"Mr. Marcos' statements reveal the desperate situation in which he apparently finds himself now, for they are the angry words of a person who has lost his cool because he has lost the support of the people," Mr. Laurel said in a statement.

A Liberal Party spokesman, Abraham Sarmiento, also questioned the statement, saying: "It is known already of opposition in conspiracy with terrorists, why doesn't he arrest them?"

Mr. Marcos charged Sunday

Pakistan Storm Toll Is 56
QUETTA, Pakistan — The death toll following a heavy rainstorm last week in Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan province, has risen to 56, the relief commissioner said Monday. All but two of the dead were children.

Silence Over Reagan Grain Offer May Indicate Kremlin Uncertainty

By John F. Burns
New York Times Staff Writer

MOSCOW — President Reagan's decision to propose a one-year extension of the U.S.-Soviet grain agreement has set off a guessing game here about whether the Kremlin will negotiate on Mr. Reagan's terms or let the six-year-old pact lapse.

Western diplomats and businessmen who follow the trade believe that the Soviet Union's pressing need for grain imports will impel it to accept a 12-month extension, just as it did last year. This year's Soviet harvest will be poor and possibly disastrous, and Western forecasts are that the Kremlin will be looking abroad again for at least 40 million tons of wheat, corn and other grains.

But the Soviet decision is by no means certain. A week after Mr. Reagan announced his decision, choosing a middle course between those in the administration who wanted a long-term agreement and those who favored abandoning it, the Soviet press has offered no comment on the U.S. move. This suggests that there is debate inside the Kremlin about how to react.

There are, no doubt, Soviet officials who would like to rebuff Mr. Reagan by declining a short-term renewal of the pact that has regulated U.S.-Soviet grain trade since 1976. Fulminations in the Soviet press against the U.S. use of embargoes and other trade restraints have become insistent in recent months, spurred by the array of sanctions Washington imposed on the Russians in the aftermath of their support of the crackdown in Poland last December.

The grain situation offers the Soviet leaders an opportunity to demonstrate the themes that have been sounded by Pravda and other organs. These themes are, primarily, that U.S. embargoes have little or no effect on the Soviet Union since it can seek supplies elsewhere, and that the United States is shooting itself in the foot by passing lucrative trade deals to other Western nations.

Mr. Reagan, of course, is not

proposing an embargo. But he has linked his refusal to negotiate a long-term grain agreement, which the Kremlin and many American farmers would prefer, to the situation in Poland. That makes any grain negotiation at this point inherently intransigent for Moscow.

It is all the more so for the fact that the grain trade was the target of the first major U.S. embargo in recent years — the cutback imposed by President Carter after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December, 1979.

Already Independent
To some extent the Russians have already demonstrated their independence of the United States in grain. When Mr. Carter limited purchases in 1979-80 to eight million tons, farmers in the United States lost many million tons of orders, and much of that went to other countries, mainly Argentina. Mr. Reagan lifted the Carter limitations in April, 1981, but the figures for the current year suggest that the Carter action has had a lasting effect on Soviet buying patterns.

With a month still to run on the agreement, Soviet purchases from

the United States have reached about 14 million tons out of a total of about 45 million tons bought abroad. That is barely 30 percent, compared with the market share of nearly 75 percent that was held by the United States in the last full year before the embargo. And the share was rarely less than 65 percent in the years before that.

Despite the advantages that the United States offers — superior shipping facilities, a broad range of grains in varying quantities and the capacity to move large quantities swiftly — the Russians have found substitute suppliers. This year Argentina, once a minor factor compared with the United States, will sell the Soviet Union 14 million tons, about equal to the U.S. figure.

Mubarak Arrives in Oman
CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arrived in Oman on Monday for a previously unannounced three-day visit to confer with Sultan Qaboos bin Said on the Lebanon situation and Arab developments, Radio Cairo reported.

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GAO Accuses Reagan Of Misusing Stockpile

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — Instead of building up the nation's stockpile of critical materials as he promised, President Reagan is using it to reduce the budget deficit, the General Accounting Office says in a report to be made public soon.

The watchdog agency's report was requested by Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, who is expected to demand an investigation of Mr. Reagan's management of the National Defense Stockpile.

The stockpile of scarce materials — including chrome, nickel and titanium, which are needed to manufacture missiles, jet airplanes and other weaponry — is intended to prevent the United States from being caught short in wartime.

On March 13, 1981, Mr. Reagan said he was making the first "overdue addition" to the defense stockpile and would make more. He reaffirmed this pledge to Congress on April 5, this year, declaring that

his additions to the stockpile demonstrated a "serious commitment to enhance significantly the national security."

But the GAO reports that Mr. Reagan has allowed money gained from selling excess metals in the stockpile to pile up in the federal treasury, where it helps lower the government's deficit, rather than using it to buy materials still needed in the stockpile.

The GAO says that the president's management of the stockpile is also at odds with past congressional instructions. It notes that a report from the House Armed Services Committee that accompanied the 1981 budget reconciliation act said that no more than \$500 million from stockpile sales should be accumulated by the Treasury Department. The committee said that the stockpile is intended "to serve the interest of the national defense only and is not to be used for economic and budgetary purposes."

If money continues to accumulate in the stockpile's Transaction Fund at current rates, the Treasury Department will have more than \$500 million by the end of fiscal 1983, the GAO said, and the fund would have \$1.8 billion by 1987, or \$1.3 billion above the congressionally imposed limit.

The GAO says that White House budget officials have directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to make its blueprint of purchases and sales of war material conform to the president's budget, not to the master plan for improving the defense stockpile.

Officials of the White House Office of Management and Budget told GAO investigators that they opposed the \$500 million ceiling mandated by Congress and probably would seek to have it lifted as part of the fiscal 1984 budget process.

Although the GAO report contains no responses from the administration, the agency says a budget office official at the General Services Administration, which does the buying and selling for the stockpile, said the White House had not earmarked more than \$120 million for 1983 stockpile purchases because the items still under established goals for supply are low priority.

The GAO terms that explanation questionable. The agency says it and the Federal Emergency Management Agency believe that the United States has inadequate levels of the following metals in the stockpile: bauxite, chrome, nickel, and titanium.

"Over \$450 million is needed to meet the Jamaican grade bauxite goal alone," the GAO said.

Corsican Autonomists Win 8 Seats, Key Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AJACCIO, Corsica — Corsican autonomists captured eight seats in Sunday's elections for a regional assembly, while neither the left nor the right was able to win a clear majority in the 61-member body, elections officials said Monday.

The final results of the voting were not immediately available.

Provisional official results indicated that the Corsican autonomists will play a key role in the assembly, which has the power to raise taxes, influence development and impose tariffs on goods from the French mainland in order to protect and encourage Corsican industry.

The results showed that candidates from a variety of rightist parties won 25 seats, leftist candidates won six seats and the autonomists won eight. Separatists had called for a boycott of the election.

A total of 138,412 people, or 68.34 percent of the 201,066 eligible, voted in the election. That compared favorably with the 65 percent voter turnout in national legislative elections last year and indicated that the separatists' call for a boycott of the vote had failed.

Corsica is a tourist center that suffers from high unemployment, a drain of young workers, an unsteady agricultural economy and a weak industrial base.

In recent years, the island has been subject to terrorist violence by guerrillas of the Corsican National Liberation Front.

Although the voting Sunday took place without violence, government and commercial buildings were bombed by suspected hard-line separatists in the days before the election.

Corsica, which has been part of France for 213 years, is a French region with all the rights of the other French regions of the mainland. But, in part because of some local dissatisfaction with alleged "colonialism" and paternalism by the Paris authorities, Corsica was chosen as the first region to undergo decentralization in the hopes the separatists and autonomists could be drawn into the political mainstream.

Decentralization is a key element in the ruling French Socialist Party's political strategy. France's 21 other regions will vote for regional assemblies in about two years.

Analysts said that the election results did not indicate any national election trends because the Socialist Party has traditionally been weak here and the left of center Radical Party, which is weak on the mainland, is traditionally strong in Corsica.

In addition, Corsican politics has long been dominated by



Edmond Siméoni

powerful clans, and political ideology means less of a force on the island than traditional family ties and alliances.

Edmond Siméoni, leader of one of the two autonomist parties whose eight combined seats will hold the balance of power in the new assembly, said that he may seek election Aug. 20 as president of the assembly. Mr. Siméoni, who supported François Mitterrand for the presidency of France last year, said Monday that he belonged neither to the political left nor the right.

He added that he would not bargain with the clans that traditionally have run the island's politics and that "the problem of Corsica's decolonization still remains."

Police Ambushed in Ulster Protest

The Associated Press

BELFAST — A police patrol in Armagh was ambushed early Monday, and youths hurled gasoline bombs in three other cities during protests marking the 11th anniversary of Britain's policy of internment without trial that was in effect in Northern Ireland until March, 1975.

Five policemen and a British soldier were wounded, none seriously, and authorities jailed at

least 42 persons. But the trouble was said to be not as widespread as in previous years.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the police ambush, a bomb and bullet attack on four officers. A police spokesman said that there were no casualties and that the attackers, believed to be militants of the Irish Republican Army, escaped.

In Belfast, apparently the site of the worst violence, a police spokes-

man said that rioters pelted officers with gasoline bombs, attacked the central police station and set fires that gutted a factory and restaurant.

Most of the arrests were reported in Belfast and Londonderry, where gangs of young Catholics lobbed more than 100 gasoline bombs at police, who retaliated by firing stinging plastic bullets.

Sporadic violence was also reported in Cookstown in County Tyrone, where a store was burned.

Police said that a man from the Catholic New Lodge area of Belfast was hospitalized with a gunshot wound in the leg after he had apparently been "knee-capped" by a guerrilla punishment squad.

Giant bonfires were lit in Catholic quarters to commemorate the pre-dawn roundup of 300 IRA suspects by British troops on Aug. 9, 1971. Women banged garbage can lids in the streets as they did 11 years ago to warn men of army raids that launched the internment policy.

Official, 2 Others Slain in Lesotho

Reuters

MASERU, Lesotho — Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan has ordered a tightening of security following the assassination of Works Minister Jobo Rampeta, the local radio reported Monday.

Mr. Rampeta, his chauffeur and a policeman were killed Saturday in an ambush in the north of the mountain kingdom, which is completely surrounded by South Africa.

Police are hunting for the killers, who were believed to be members of the Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the opposition Basotho Congress Party.

The Lesotho Liberation Army has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks against government installations during the last three years. The guerrillas demand an internationally supervised general election.

To Most West European Nations, Nuclear Shelters Are Low Priority

By Maureen Johnson

LONDON — Survival plans for the civilian population in the event of nuclear war is a patchwork affair in most of the countries of Western Europe.

The neutral Swiss have built a network of bunkers and shelters in tunnels in the Alps to accommodate the entire population of 6.3 million. Spain, on the other hand, has no nuclear civil defense program. "All we would be able to do is pray," said an official in Madrid, adding that not even the Cabinet has a proper shelter.

Since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government came to power in 1979, Britain has more than doubled to \$78 million its annual expenditure on civil defense, but that is still far less than one percent of the \$24.4 billion military budget.

As in France, Western Europe's only other nuclear power, British precautions do not run to state-subsidized shelters for ordinary citizens. The risk of nuclear attack is too remote to warrant the cost of \$104 billion, officials maintain.

3,500 Key Britons

British funds are used to build or update a network of 17 underground regional headquarters bunkers for 3,500 designated officials. There are minor allowances for 12,000 part-time volunteers who practice monitoring fallout, do-it-yourself survival manuals for homeowners and community programs.

Few Britons are prepared to pay for their own backyard fallout shelters at starting prices of about \$3,500. But Lionel Millett, a wealthy businessman, has "I think war is imminent," he said. He has built a \$20,000 cement shelter 10 yards below his garden — equipped with TV, electricity and running water.

An Associated Press survey showed that the West European

nations doing the most to protect their citizens with shelter programs and by maintaining their civil defense budgets include Switzerland, Sweden and Finland.

There is less action — in some cases none at all — among the nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Italy appointed a Cabinet-rank civil defense commissioner a year ago because of an outcry about disaster relief after the 1980 earthquake. Its measures are purely for natural disaster, and Italy has no shelters nor plans to build any.

Peace Movements Opposed

There is outright opposition among Western Europe's increasingly active peace movements and leftist politicians. They argue that civil defense creates a false sense of security which the only way to avoid a nuclear war is to disarm.

Recently, Home Secretary William Whitelaw of Britain postponed a nationwide civil defense exercise planned for September because 20 out of the country's 54 local legislative councils — mainly ones controlled by the opposition Labor Party — refused to take part. The exercise has not been rescheduled.

France puts its faith in its own nuclear force. "Since we have the nuclear umbrella, we never felt the

need to build shelters," an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

With a population of nearly \$4 million, France is spending \$14 million on civil defense this year, compared with \$36 million by Denmark for five million citizens and \$214 million by Switzerland.

West Germany plans a 32-percent increase in civil defense expenditure in 1983 to \$321 million, including \$39.8 million in subsidies for building shelters.

The Interior Ministry spokesman, Klaus Westkamp, said in Bonn that West Germany lost its chance for not including shelters when rebuilding started from the ruins of World War II. "But who wanted to know anything about shelters right after such a terrible war?" Mr. Westkamp asked.

Like Switzerland, Denmark insists on reinforced rooms in most new buildings. Denmark has shelters for three-fifths of the population, contingency evacuation plans for major cities and a 14,000-member conscripted defense unit.

Civil defense units — to back up the police, military and fire services — range in Western Europe from volunteer groups directed by townscrafts to Sweden's insistence that every citizen is liable for civil defense duty. Last year, 46,000 Swedes undertook training programs lasting one to three weeks.

British Health Workers Strike for Higher Pay

United Press International

LONDON — Britain's 1.2 million health workers staged walk-outs and demonstrations Monday, beginning a five-day campaign for higher pay.

Norman Fowler, secretary of social services, said the government

offer of a 6-percent pay increase — half what the unions have demanded — would not be raised. Police and troops were on alert throughout Britain.

"All major hospitals will be affected," throughout Britain, this week," said Christina Potrykus, spokeswoman for the 300,000-member National Union of Public Employees, the largest of the 11 unions whose members walked out. The unions refuse to provide more than emergency services.

Mr. Fowler, accusing the union of harming patients, said 60,000 outpatient appointments delayed and 65,000 names added to hospital waiting lists because of the disruptions.

Police in Hartlepool in northeast England took over ambulance service after drivers abandoned their emergency service when told they would not be paid unless they performed their normal duties.

Mr. Fowler said the government had made a "fair offer" under its policy of wage restraint, and he said it was the "final offer."

Basque Guerrillas Open a Campaign in Spain Against Drug Traffickers

The Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain — Basque separatist guerrillas announced a campaign against drug traffickers Monday. In a communiqué claiming responsibility for the bombing last week of a bar near San Sebastián, the separatist organization ETA alleged that the bar was a drug distribution point.

The communiqué, published in northern newspapers and signed by the militant military wing of ETA, accused police of allowing increased drug usage in the Basque region as part of campaign to alienate Basque youths from separa-

atism. Police refused comment on the communiqué.

In another development, a San Sebastián businessman said Monday that he was tortured by Spanish paramilitary Civil Guards after being pulled from his house July 29 on charges of distributing ETA literature.

The 44-year-old businessman, Mikel Navascués, denied any links with ETA and was released last Wednesday on order of a Madrid court. Under Spanish law, persons suspected of terrorism can be held without charge for 10 days.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only
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ARTS / LEISURE

Listen, They're Playing Our Song(s)

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS — When Cynthia Weil is angry with Barry Mann, she has trouble figuring out whether it's because she hated his melody or he didn't pick up his socks.

Partners as a couple and as a songwriting team for 21 years now, they come from the old school, where marriage was forever and songs had melody and poetry. "We write song songs," Weil said. "The kind you can sing after you've heard them."

They met and got their start at Don Krieger's publishing company, where Mann was like a big brother. "It was like going to college," Mann said, with the air of a nostalgic student. "Don would call us up in the middle of the night and say, 'The Drifters are recording next week, and everyone would run out and write for The Drifters.'"

"We wrote pop, R&B and country. You develop an ear for different styles after a while, it happens by osmosis. Leroy Van Dyke's 'If A Woman Answer' is so country that when I listen to it now I can't believe two kids from Brooklyn could have written it."

"While Cynthia and I were writing songs in one cubicle — the melody, she the lyrics — 'Carole King and Gerry Goffin, Neil Sedaka, Carole Bayer Sager and Howard Greenfield were in the next cubicle. We all learned our craft together.'"

Mann and Weil hit include "Uptown," "We Gotta Get Out of This Place," "You've Lost That Lovin' Feeling" (recorded by 140 artists, including The Righteous Brothers, Kenny Rogers and Isaac Hayes), "Here You Come Again" and "I Just Can't Help Believin'" (recorded by 36 artists).

Elvis Presley, Teddy Pendergrass, Dianne Warwick, Barbara Streisand ("Just a Little Lovin'"), Bette Midler, The Crystals, Eydie Gorme ("Blame It on the Bossa Nova"), Mama Cass Elliott, Grand Funk Railroad and The Animals have recorded their material. And they wrote the song "The Shape of Things To Come" for the cult movie "Wild in the Streets."

In 1977 Dolly Parton crossed over from country with their "Here You Come Again." George Benson crossed over from jazz with "On Broadway" in 1979. Last year James Ingram crossed over from R&B with "Just Once," a track on Quincy Jones' "The Dude," which won a Grammy and has been on the charts for more than 70 weeks.

"Crossing over" means moving from a specialized market to the mass market, from a little pond to the big pond. In show business it is usually pronounced in a reverent tone, like a preacher describing the parting of the Red Sea. Mann and Weil's stylistic range takes crossing over to cosmic proportions.

Mann called Ingram's crossover a Cinderella story. Weil picked up the theme without losing a beat: "Most singers resist crossing over, because they are afraid of offending or losing their old fans. Yet Ronnie Milsap and Willie Nelson did it. People cross over all the time."

"We hired Ingram to cut a demo of 'Just Once.' Mann took the theme into the bridge. We'd never heard him before. I played the demo for Quincy to see if he'd use the song on 'The Dude' and he ended up signing James."

Weil came up with a tag: "He's one of the best singers I've ever heard."

A "demo" short for demonstration record or tape, is like a draft to give a producer or record company an approximation of the material. In the film business many people make their living writing outlines and screenplays that never become movies, and the demo market supports a small army of hopefuls. Mann and Weil's first hit was "Bless You," recorded by Tony Orlando, then Aldon Music's in-house demo singer. Neither Mann nor Weil now sing or produce.

Mann calls the team "straight-ahead songwriters" — so they rely on demo and outside production. There have been some exceptions. In 1961, for instance, Mann sang "Who Put the Bomp (in the Bomp Bomp Bomp)," which he co-wrote with Gerry Goffin. Earlier this summer, in Norway, he sang "You've Lost That Lovin' Feeling" for a TV special. He also teamed up with the show's stars, Inge Lise Rydøl of Norway and Tommy Körberg of Sweden, for "On Broadway." The Mann-Weil show, part of a six-part series called "Songwriters for the Stars," will be aired Aug. 28 in Norway, Sept. 9 in Sweden, and in Finland and Britain later this year.

And Mann has plans to produce: "I want to get rid of that frustration of not hearing my work as I envisioned it. I have an unknown artist, Phil Perry, a black R&B singer with a four-octave range. I found another singer who is as good as James Ingram and this time I decided to produce him myself."

He described their work habits: "We've been trying to get organized for 21 years. We always say next week we'll set aside such and such a time to write but we write at home and the phone's ringing and the gardener comes



Songwriters Mann and Weil.

and my daughter's friends are arriving so it's difficult to isolate the work."

"Sometimes we'll sit and try to write a song from scratch," Mann added. "I'll have the title running. Maybe nothing will come out but I'll listen the next day and there will be one line that will trigger something."

"Or a title will flash out of a conversation," said Weil. "Then we whip it out the next day."

One way to keep a team alive is to split up from time to time. Mann collaborated with Al Gorgoni to score the film "I Never Sang for My Father." He is working on a novel. He has hopes for it. Weil's aunt is a literary agent. Weil wrote the recent Barry Manilow single "Somewhere Down the Road" with Tom Snow. She has also written a

screenplay: "By the time it was finished I saw that everything was wrong but I didn't know how to fix it and I got sick of it. One nice thing about writing songs is that they're short. I like to start things and complete them while I still remember why I started them."

They've lived in Los Angeles for nine years, though Mann "still feels like an out-of-towner. But New York is not home any more either. The music business in California is extremely social, a lot of deals are made at parties. We live in a society so pervasively drugged — both benignly and malignantly — that almost any problem is considered potentially solvable by some combination of pills or injections. Any problem including that age-old curse, stage fright."

For some years now, we have been hearing of experiments with drugs known as beta-blockers, which stem the flow of adrenaline and are widely used to treat high blood pressure. They also seem to calm a high-strung performer and alleviate, if not eliminate, the symptoms of stage fright.

We first learned of this artistic breakthrough half a dozen years ago when clinical pharmacologists of the Royal Free Hospital in London hired Wigney Hall and engaged 24 string players with histories of stage fright to perform under the influence of a beta-blocker. The results were promising, according to an article published in the medical journal *The Lancet*. Performers showed lower blood pressures, heart rates and other stress reactions.

Not long after that, an American doctor who happens also to be a tuba player took up the idea. Dr. Charles Brantigan of the University of Colorado Medical Center reported in the *Rocky Mountain Medical Journal* that stress symptoms were drastically reduced in his subjects and that some of them actually showed improvements in

Stress, Orchestras and Drugs

By Donald Henahan

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Performance-altering drugs have been much in the news lately. Famous athletes, hooked on this or that controlled substance, have been coming forward to confess, possibly out of deep guilt at suddenly realizing that they were setting a poor example for the nation's youth. Or, just as possibly, because the habit was growing beyond the bounds of their seven-figure incomes.

In any event, it is clear that society's demand on the athlete for improved physical performance, a demand that begins in earliest youth and continues throughout what should be his or her educational years, greatly aggravates the problem. We all live with the pressure to perform, but nowhere is that pressure more unrelenting than in professional sports.

The Green Room

Except, perhaps, in the professional concert world. It could be said that musicians are athletes of a specialized sort, and they, too, spend their lives under pressure to perform excellently for a demanding public. It would be surprising, therefore, if experimentation with drugs did not crop up in the green room as well as in the locker room. We live in a society so pervasively drugged — both benignly and malignantly — that almost any problem is considered potentially solvable by some combination of pills or injections. Any problem including that age-old curse, stage fright.

For some years now, we have been hearing of experiments with drugs known as beta-blockers, which stem the flow of adrenaline and are widely used to treat high blood pressure. They also seem to calm a high-strung performer and alleviate, if not eliminate, the symptoms of stage fright.

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accuracy, memory, rhythm and so on.

In January, Brantigan published in the *American Journal of Medicine* the results of more tests, made at the University of Nebraska. Working with Neil Joseph, an ophthalmologist, he administered propranolol, one of the most widely prescribed beta-blockers, to performers 90 minutes before they went onstage.

According to a report in *Senza Sordino*, the official publication of the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians, the drug "dramatically reduced the effects of stage fright without detriment to technical execution. In fact, teachers, performers and critics involved in the study noted significant improvement in accuracy, rhythmic stability and memory among the propranolol users."

Therein, of course, may lie problems. The list of propranolol's possible side-reactions alone is enough to induce hypochondriacal shock in any susceptible person. But, as Tom Hall, a Chicago Symphony violinist, put it in the *Senza Sordino* article: "There is also an ethical issue. Might not use of potent prescription drugs by a performer at an audition give him an unfair edge over the competitor just as it might to the athlete or race horse? Does an audition by a candidate who uses propranolol reveal with greater or less accuracy how he will play on the job? Must orchestras be prepared to administer blood and urine tests to audition applicants?"

Drugs and other medications are already used by many musicians, of course. Orchestral workers are susceptible to all the ordinary ills of humankind but also to a specific range of occupational hazards: hearing loss, orthodontia problems, headaches, high blood pressure, anxiety, premature aging, loss of hair, violinist's elbow, cellist's thigh, rosin allergy, rehearsal phobia.

In addition to these routine complaints, virtually all musicians know from their earliest years the curse of heart-pounding stage fright. The attack can come during a new piece or in the middle of one they have played all their lives, at Carnegie Hall or at a chamber-music concert in the local church, at an audition or in a run-through with respected colleagues.

The best feel its icy grip at times, as we know from expert testimony by such paragons as Yehudi Menuhin, Alicia de Larrocha and Arthur Schnabel. Vladimir Horowitz, in his unpredictable middle years, raised stage fright to the status of high theater. Would he appear? One never knew. Recently, the Italian pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, one of the great cancelers of our time, showed up in London and played two con-

certs in a row. Elder citizens could not remember when that had last happened.

However, a casual concert-goer might observe, the orchestral musician must be relatively immune to the malady of stage fright. After all, there is safety in numbers: If a violinist hasn't quite mastered a difficult passage, discreet muting of the fingering and bowing will not be noticed, except perhaps by the colleague in the next chair. The orchestral mistakes obvious to the public are generally those of commission, such as an entry two bars early. It is rare that anyone in the audience will criticize a tutti player for coming in two bars late — or even for failing to show up.

All this overlooks the fact that, while the performance life of most orchestral players is corporate and comparatively free of anxiety, many regularly take solo roles as principals or section leaders. Hall, the Chicago Symphony member, describes the symptoms he and his colleagues may experience: "that dreaded onset of sweaty palms, racing pulse, trembling hands, dry mouth, labored breathing, nausea and memory loss."

Hall notes that the participants in the most recent study by Brantigan included some New York Philharmonic musicians. The tuba-playing researcher reported that "cardiovascular stress response in the more accomplished musicians in New York was of greater magnitude than that seen in music students at the University of Nebraska." He conjectured that "an inability or unwillingness to tolerate a high degree of stress is a leading reason why capable musicians leave the profession."

New Yorkers recently had a vivid demonstration of another variety of stage fright. During a New York Philharmonic concert in Central Park attended by an estimated 225,000 people, one listener went berserk in the middle of Rimsky-Korsakov's "Scheherazade" — a sensible enough reaction to that infuriatingly repetitious piece. He leaped onto the stage yelling out a demand that the orchestra play more Wagner and less Rimsky, and had to be wrestled down by the police.

Brantigan and his fellow researchers were not there to record the Philharmonic players' reactions, but one can imagine them: sweaty palms, racing pulse, trembling hands, dry mouth, labored breathing, nausea and memory loss.

There are times in any musician's life, after all, when stage fright is the only reasonable reaction. Besides, if it were eliminated, what would protect the musical world from being overrun by hordes of fearless, calm, inept recitalists? Please, doctor, be careful with those beta-blockers.

Maazel 'Fidelio' Is a Shipshape Revival at Salzburg Festival

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

SALZBURG — "Fidelio" has been as much part of Salzburg Festival history as most of Mozart's operas, having appeared in 20 festival programs from 1927 to 1970, and it was after a 12-year hiatus that Claudio Abbado's only opera returned to open this year's festival in a new production.

This revival was conducted by Lorin Maazel, who takes over next month as director of the Vienna State Opera; was staged by 80-year-old Leopold Lindtberg, a veteran director who has done many plays at Salzburg but no opera; and had two relative newcomers in the main roles, the soprano Eva Martin in the title part and the

East German tenor Reiner Goldberg as Florestan. Austro-German reviews of the premiere ranged from cool to harsh, inevitably invoking such resonant names as Toscanini and Furtwängler, Lehmann and Flagstad, and others associated with "Fidelio" at Salzburg.

In any case, at the second performance matters were musically shipshape, if not historic. One of the ways of measuring a performance of this hybrid work is by noting the point at which it leaves behind its earthbound *Singspiel* origins and soars into the stratosphere of Beethoven's exaltation of marital devotion and political freedom. In this case, that point came when Leonore leaped between the

evil Pizarro and Florestan in the dungeon, and not a moment too soon. Up to then, everything had been orderly and precise; from then on, through the Leonore Overture No. 3 and the final scene, it was exciting.

It did not help that Lindtberg's detailed but all-too-literal stage direction tended to deal with the trivia of the libretto more effectively than with the spirit of the music, nor that Hans Ulrich Schmiedel's set — despite their evocation of Goya — tried to fill up the wide stage of the Grosses Festspielhaus with a prison-camp landscape that required a lot of coming and going to fill with movement.

Although Maazel seemed to operate close to the edge of his vocal resources in the role's big moments, he did so with a sense of dramatic intensity and involvement that carried the day. Goldberg — who is scheduled to sing the daunting title role of "Tannhäuser" in Vienna in October, in the first new production of Maazel's regime — was a rather reserved, medium-weight Florestan. His opening cry of protest against the darkness lacked the tone of despair that is surely in the music, but then he was installed in a relatively accessible dungeon, big enough to be an annex to the Carlsbad Caverns.

Theo Adam's new familiar portrayal of Don Pizarro, a study in concentrated malevolence, was the pivotal performance in this production, and he was ably seconded by Agee Handland's solid, amiable Kocco, Tom Krause's Don Fernando, and Lillian Watson and Christa Winberg as Marceline and Jacquo.

The return of last year's production of Verdi's "Falstaff" was remarkable on two important grounds — the sparklingly detailed playing that Herbert von Karajan gave the Vienna Philharmonic, and the musical and theatrical exuberance in the pairing of Giuseppe Taddei and Rolando Panerai as Sir John Falstaff and Ford, respectively.

Taddei, especially, is one of the marvels of the current operatic stage. At 66, his juicy baritone is still largely intact, his career has been rooted equally in the dramat-

ic and buffo repertoires, and he is a man of clearly Falstaffian appetites himself. All the equipment needed for a memorable Falstaff, both Verdian and Shakespearean, and so it turned out — especially in the scenes with Panerai's veteran straight-man of a Ford. Together they made Karajan's straightforward staging — no fine touches but no hamming either — more droll than it would otherwise have been.

In the rest of the cast, Janet Perry and Francisco Araiz made a beautifully matched pair of young lovers as Nanetta and Fenton, Christa Ludwig provided a ripe but not overripe Mrs. Quickly, and Heinz Zednik and Felicio David both sang well and provided good comic foils for Taddei as Bardolph and Pistol. Raina Kabaivanova was the somewhat lightweight Mrs. Ford and Trudelese Schmidt Meg Page. Günther Schneider-Siemssen's wide-screen Windsor was solid and traditional.

An intermittently fascinating photo exhibition, running through the end of August at the Max Reinhardt Research Center, is devoted to backstage doings of the Salzburg Festival since its inception in 1920 — photos taken at rehearsals, of artists in informal

Ice-Cream Eaters In the North Are European Champs

United Press International

GENEVA — Much more ice cream is eaten in colder Western European countries than in warmer ones, new statistics show.

People in Sweden eat an average of 26.5 pounds of ice cream a year, per inhabitant, according to figures published by Nestlé. Next come the Swiss and Danes (16.8 pounds each), the Irish (16), West Germans (14), the Dutch (12.5), Austrians (12.1), Belgians (11.9), Britons (11), Italians (10.8) and the French (9.3).

At the bottom of the list are the Spaniards, at 5.3 pounds, and the Portuguese, with 2.3 pounds. The U.S. per capita consumption is 53 pounds a year.

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International Restaurant Guide

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Ancient Site in France Yields to Parking Lot

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — An American specialist in medieval Hebrew manuscripts has lost a battle to keep a newly unearthed 12th-century Jewish building from being turned into an auxiliary parking lot for the town courthouse across the street.

Prof. Norman Golb of the University of Chicago, who six years ago identified another site nearby as the only remains found in the ruins of a medieval yeshiva, or Hebrew college, had appealed to the French Ministry of Culture and to the local prefect to stop work on the parking lot.

The bulldozers, which came upon four foundation walls of the building when they began work earlier this summer, were called off temporarily while the authorities discussed what to do. The Justice Ministry, after sending a committee to inspect the site, decided to go ahead with the parking lot but to leave one of the four walls standing.

Golb has identified the remains as those of a mission belonging to the wealthiest Jewish family in the west of France. The discovery only 60 yards from the walls of the yeshiva makes the site one of the most precious evidences of medieval Jewish civilization to be found anywhere in Europe, he believes. The professor, whose study of old manuscripts convinced him that Rouen in the Middle Ages was a center of high Jewish learning and culture — surpassing Paris at the time — is the author of a

book in Hebrew called "The History and Culture of the Jews of Medieval Rouen."

The discovery of the walls occurred a few weeks before a scheduled trip by Golb to Rouen, where he is preparing a French translation of the book. Local archaeologists identified the foundations as those of a substantial house dating from about the 12th century, and they hypothesized that it might have a Jewish connection.

Golb found in his manuscripts a precise identification of the site. It belonged, according to contemporary documents, to "the Jew Bonaventure," who, according to the professor's research, was the richest Jew in western France.

"The discovery of this house, just a short way from the yeshiva, is an extraordinarily valuable historical monument to this high settlement," Golb said. "France has preserved dozens of cathedrals and thousands of churches that made up her Christian tradition. It would be a crime to destroy this evidence of the Jewish tradition, the last of its kind in France."

The local archaeologists and cultural groups, along with the Rouen press, had already begun to suggest that the authorities should reconsider or modify their plans. A compromise was drawn up, allowing the preservation of one of the foundation walls and parts of two others. The Justice Ministry decision, in essence, adopted the compromise.

Golb considers this insufficient. "Unless the four walls are preserved, the sense of this as a building is destroyed," he said during a visit to Paris to see officials from the Justice and Culture ministries.

In 1976, Golb got into a controversy with Rouen archaeologists who believed that remains found there were those of a synagogue. Golb's manuscripts identified them instead as a yeshiva. Further excavation revealed that the building lacked the curved space that a synagogue of the period would have had.

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Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote speaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will

open the second day of the conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from Washington, D.C.

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ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

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Theodore Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank.

Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey.

Moderator: Herman Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

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Hans Grunert, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants.

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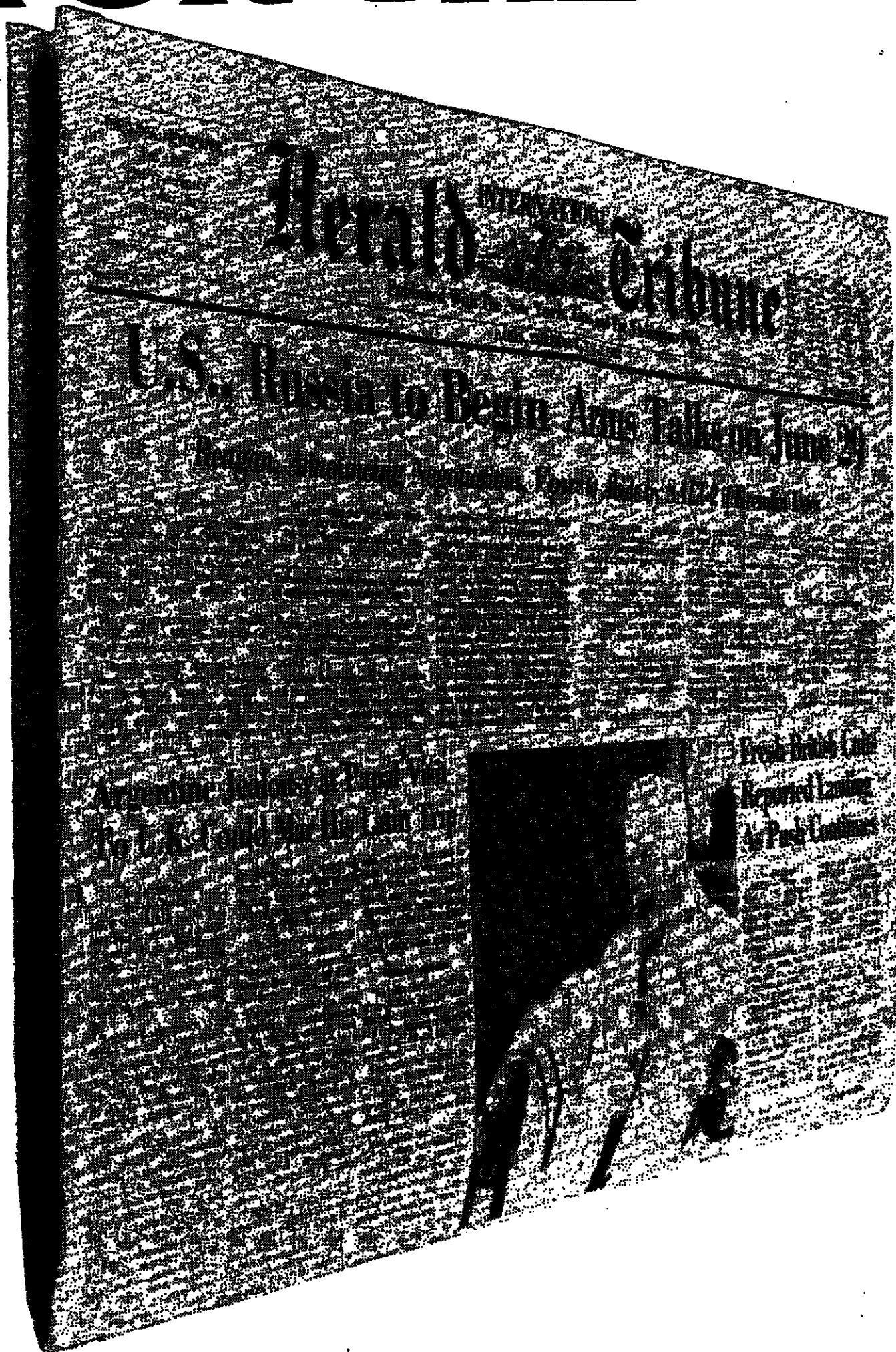
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THE LONG TERM GAS OUTLOOK

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

VW To Start Short-Time Working

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen, West Germany's biggest automaker, plans to introduce short-time working at its domestic car plants for the first time since 1975 because of poor sales at home and abroad, it said Monday.

West Germany's second largest employer said it would discuss with worker representatives the partial shutdown of car production at two northern plants for two weeks in September and October. About half the 58,000 workforce at its Wolfsburg plant and more than half its 9,500 workers at Emden could be affected.

VW's group vehicle sales fell 9 percent in the first half of 1982 and domestic deliveries fell 4.4 percent.

New Product Possible at DeLorean

LONDON — Sir Kenneth Cork, the receiver appointed to handle the failed DeLorean car company, said Monday that a three-man British consortium planned to make a new product at the company's Belfast factory.

Sir Kenneth, who flew to New York Monday for talks with U.S. businessman John Z. DeLorean, who founded the deluxe sports car company, said the principals had been talking with a merchant bank about the new product. He said he could not reveal the product, but it would need separate tooling and a work force of up to about 1,500 after two years.

Sir Kenneth is due to advise the British government, who put \$83 million (\$141.99 million) into DeLorean, on the best way of making the firm viable. Sir Kenneth said he was going to check Mr. DeLorean's claim that he now has the finance to keep the company operating.

Sohio Agrees to Settle Price Charge

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department announced Monday that Standard Oil of Ohio has agreed to pay \$15 million to settle alleged violations of the department's rules.

Sohio did not admit to the violations in agreeing to the tentative settlement, the department said. According to the announcement, Sohio will pay \$5 million to the federal government for alleged production violations.

Another \$10 million will be distributed to the governments of 19 states and the District of Columbia where the company distributes its products. That penalty involves alleged pricing violations, the department said.

Banks Probe Channel Link Finance

PARIS — Banque Indosuez, Banque Nationale de Paris, Cr dit Lyonnais, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank have formed a group to study possible methods to finance a channel tunnel or bridge between France and Britain, Cr dit Lyonnais said Monday.

It said the group will produce a report by the end of the year.

Armco Signs \$100 Million Contracts

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio — Armco said Monday it has signed two steam coal contracts worth more than \$100 million.

It said the 10-year agreements with Weyerhaeuser and Mobil Corp's Container Corp. subsidiary provide for delivery of about 250,000 tons of low sulphur coal annually from Armco's West Virginia mines.

NEC America Buys Memorex Plant

TOKYO — Nippon Electric Co. said Monday its U.S. subsidiary NEC America has bought a Memorex Corp. plant in Dallas, to increase production of communication-related equipment. It did not give the price.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Hong Kong Land Sale Sends Markets Reeling

By Adrian Wright

HONG KONG — The sale by the government of a piece of land in central Hong Kong to the Bank of China and the continued decline of the Hong Kong dollar Monday unsettled local investors and forced share prices down further.

Dealers said the land sale to the Communist institution, at what property analysts said was a bargain price, again focused attention on the uncertain future of Hong Kong after 1997, when much of the British colony's land is due to revert to China.

The Hang Seng stock index lost 79.75 points during the day to close at a two-year low of 1,089.87. It has shed more than 220 points in the past month.

The Hong Kong dollar, which has also been steadily losing ground, slipped further Monday to 6.17 against the U.S. dollar, off six cents from Saturday's rate, and close to the 6.18 level last September, the unit's poorest value against the U.S. dollar since 1974.

Nervous investors have been switching from the stock market and selling Hong Kong dollars for U.S. dollars, dealers said.

But John Bremridge, Hong Kong's financial secretary, said Monday he took a positive view of the land deal with the Bank of China.

He said the community should be encouraged by the deal, which he said would involve total investment by the bank of 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$324 million), half in land cost and half in construction.

A government spokesman said the land price reflected the full market value. But property analysts said the price of about 140,000 dollars a square meter was very low compared with the 355,000 dollars paid by a local developer for a prime central site in February.

Many investors also thought the price reflected a downward move-

ment in the property market, a key element in the economy of the colony, according to market sources.

Analysts noted that the transaction was announced within two weeks of a government agreement with the China-led Mighty City Consortium to buy back a large area of land in the New Territories, a deal widely interpreted as favorable to the consortium.

They said the deal had come at a time when rising concern over the colony's political future had already strained the political and financial atmosphere.

Busch, Campbell Agree to Merge

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Anheuser-Busch Cos. said Monday it agreed in principle to acquire Campbell Taggart, the Dallas-based baking industry leader, for \$570 million.

Under the agreement, approximately 50 percent of Campbell Taggart's 15 million common shares outstanding will be converted into \$36 cash and approximately 50 percent into one new share of Anheuser-Busch convertible preferred stock.

The convertible preferred stock will have a redemption value of \$40, bear dividends at the rate of 9 percent a year and be non-callable for five years. The preferred shares will also be convertible into 0.645 of a share of Anheuser-Busch common stock.

The proposed merger is subject to the execution of a definitive agreement and shareholder approval.

Anheuser-Busch, the world's leading brewer, is a diversified company with interests in theme entertainment parks, bakers yeast, can manufacturing, malt production, and snack foods.

Its 1981 revenues were \$217.4 million on gross sales of \$4.4 billion.

Campbell Taggart, a baking industry leader in the Sunbelt, had earnings of \$4.17 million in 1981 on net sales of \$1.3 billion. It recently expanded its business lines into frozen foods and new products for the food service industry.

Under terms of the merger agreement, the present management of Campbell Taggart will continue to operate the baking concern as a wholly owned subsidiary of Anheuser-Busch.

Bill O. Mead, chairman of Campbell Taggart, is expected to join the Anheuser-Busch board of directors after the merger is completed. C. B. Lane is president of Campbell Taggart.

Venezuela Oil Output Down

CARACAS — Crude oil production in Venezuela averaged 1,728,000 barrels a day in the week to Aug. 3, the energy and mines ministry said Monday. The figure represents a decrease of 380,000 barrels a day, or 18 percent, compared with last year.

EEC Expects U.S. to Keep to Steel Agreement

BRUSSELS — The EEC said Monday it expects Washington to convince the U.S. steel industry to end a bid for stiff duties on Western European steel now that an agreement has been reached on import quotas.

If not, the EEC will withhold final approval of last week's agreement to limit exports of 11 European steel products to the United States through the end of 1985, EEC External Affairs Commissioner Willem Hofstede said.

A final decision is due Aug. 24 unless Washington persuades U.S. steelmakers to drop their bid for import duties — a possibility the EEC is counting on.

"Contacts with the U.S. administration over the weekend have led us to believe the United States agrees with us that statements by (U.S.) steelmakers don't change the U.S. government's decision to recommend and get an (import) agreement," EEC Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon said.

EEC steel producers are scheduled to meet Tuesday to discuss the EEC-U.S. accord.

Mr. Davignon and Mr. Hofstede led an EEC delegation in four days of talks in Washington last week on the steel import dispute which, coupled with the Soviet pipeline issue, has been at the heart of the decline in EEC-U.S. relations of late.

Within hours after agreement was announced, David M. Roderick, chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp. — the largest steelmaker in the United States — rejected the deal saying it will not change the EEC subsidy system.

But Mr. Davignon said, "We are sure... this type of agreement is less evil" than continuing with the threat of import duties which are levied from U.S. importers in the form of cash bonds.

In the past year, EEC steel imports have made up 6.4 percent of the U.S. market. The deal reached last week will reduce this to 5.74 percent from Oct. 1 to the end of 1985.

The 11 products covered in the agreement represent 80 percent of all EEC steel exports to the United States, Mr. Davignon said.

The agreement affects hot rolled sheet and strip, cold rolled sheet, plate, structural, wire rods, hot rolled bar, coated sheet, tin plate, rails, stainless steel sheet and strip and stainless steel plate.

Not included are tubes, which the United States had wanted to be included as well. Mr. Davignon said he expects no great increase in export of tubes because there is currently a "stock of 11 months" of tubes in the United States as a result of bad market forecasting.

Gulf Pullout Jolts Stock Market; Cities Sues Over Failed Merger

Damages Put At \$3 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Cities Service, left waiting at the altar by Gulf Oil last Friday, Monday decided to buy back as many as 20 million of its shares and sued Gulf for \$3 billion.

Cities Service said the suit characterized Gulf's termination of its \$5 billion cash tender offer as involving "intentional and malicious breaches of contract... of a dimension unprecedented in the annals of American business."

Cities Service said the lawsuit is based on alleged fraudulent conduct by Gulf in connection with the merger agreement the two companies signed on June 17 and Gulf's failure to employ, as it had expressly agreed to do, its best efforts to consummate the merger.

Charles J. Waidelich, chairman of Cities Service, received his board's permission Monday to take whatever action was necessary to buy as many shares as necessary to prevent chaos on Wall Street and protect company shareholders.

He had said Sunday that the purchases would start as soon as trading resumed to give Cities Service, the United States' 16th-largest oil company, time to find a new company to buy it or, failing that, to arrange for an "orderly liquidation."

Hasstly Drawn Plan
The announcement of the hastily drawn plan, less than 48 hours after Gulf's withdrawal Friday, was timed to reach stockholders before the start of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The NYSE said that it had received assurances from Morgan Guaranty, which had been handling the tender of Cities Service shares, that the return of shares to stockholders would be accomplished by Friday. The exchange said trading in Cities Service stock would be on a normal basis rather than on a when-distributed basis.

Late Monday, trading in Cities Service opened at \$30 a share, off \$7.25 a share. It closed at \$30.125 a share.

James Grindler, a spokesman for the stock exchange, said he did not



Charles J. Waidelich

know what action the NYSE would take to protect investors.

"That'll depend on what the governors and floor officials decide," Mr. Grindler said.

A handful of Wall Street professionals, thought to have lost as much as \$300 million on the Gulf deal, speculated Friday that Cities Service stock might decline sharply Monday.

Seated beside his lawyer, Martin Lipton, in Mr. Lipton's mid-Manhattan office, Mr. Waidelich said he was astounded by the Gulf move, felt hurt by it and that, moreover, Cities Service's stockholders had been "damaged."

Mr. Waidelich said that he had already been approached by the chief executive of what he described only as a "major U.S. company" interested in buying Cities Service.

He declined to say specifically whether it was an oil company but, indicating clearly that Cities Service was for sale, he said that he expected to start immediately to contact other potential buyers.

Cities Service had accepted a Gulf offer, subject to antitrust clearance by the Federal Trade Commission, of \$63 a share. But despite Gulf's strong defense of the deal as having cost roughly \$6 a barrel for Cities Service's vast oil and gas reserves, Wall Street analysts criticized the per-share price as too high.

Mr. Waidelich said that if the

Dow Loses 10 in First Hour, Later Regains Some Ground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Gulf Oil's decision to drop its \$5 billion takeover bid for Cities Service drove prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average opened down 10 points, but late in the day some bargain-hunting brought it back up to close off 3.99 at 780.35, its lowest level since April 21, 1980.

Declines led advances by more than three to one, and volume rose to \$4.6 billion shares from the 48.66 million traded Friday.

"It's a mini-panic, particularly among the arbitrageurs," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. He said many of the arbitrageurs, traders that specialize on merger speculation, are being forced to sell other stocks because of the decline in the value of the stock of Cities Service that they are holding.

The selling touched just about every group on the NYSE, particularly stocks that were rumored to be in the takeover camp. Analysts said the Gulf-Cities Service case would chill merger activity and speculation for months to come because of the huge losses incurred by players.

The Cities Service-Gulf situation hammered the market at a time when prices already were being whipped by investor concern over the record federal budget deficit and lack of action in Washington to trim it.

Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas predicted interest rates would rise sharply if Congress rejects the administration-backed \$99 billion tax-increase bill, which is in legislative trouble.

Some analysts said Wall Street's rout last week indicates investors don't have much faith in the tax program. President Reagan has postponed a vacation to lobby personally for the revenue raising bill.

Analysts said the market also was depressed by a report by the National Association of Purchasing Managers showing no sign of a recovery in the industrial sector of the economy as incoming orders in July remained weak.

On the NYSE floor, oil stocks were weakened by the Gulf Oil ac-

tion. Texaco fell 1/4 to 26 1/2 and Exxon, trading ex-dividend, closed at 25 1/4, off 1/4. Both stocks were among the day's most actively traded issues.

Sun Co. announced it abandoned a deal in the British North Sea and fell 1/4 to 27 1/4.

U.S. Steel eased 1/4 to 16 1/2 after it and other steelmakers denounced an accord that would limit imports of European steel. Bethlehem Steel, which eliminated pay increases for salaried employees, was unchanged at 15.

Anheuser-Busch and Campbell Taggart jointly announced that their boards have approved an agreement in principle for the merger of the two companies. Anheuser-Busch eased 1/4 to 47 1/2, and Campbell Taggart rose 1/4 to 31 1/4.

NLT Corp. rose 2 1/4 to 38 1/4 as American General announced the details of an offer for NLT.

Towle Manufacturing fell 4 1/4 to 15 1/4. It was unable to explain the decline.

Credit markets recouped early losses and were higher in active trading, aided by an unexpected injection of temporary reserves by the Federal Reserve, dealers said.

The benchmark Treasury 14 percent bonds due in 2011 rose 1/4 from Friday's close to 104 1/4.

Bills and other security yields improved sharply after the Fed added temporary reserves by arranging overnight repurchase agreements with federal funds trading at 11 percent. Fed funds opened at 11 percent and remain locked at that rate.

The Fed repurchase agreements came as a surprise to some dealers whose reserve projections suggested the central bank might have to drain a small amount of reserves in this statement week.

"The Fed appears willing to err on the side of ease," said Irving Auerbach, economist at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

Markets Closed

Financial markets in Singapore were closed Monday for a holiday. Markets in Taiwan were closed because of storms.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 9, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Australian \$	1.3125	Japanese ¥	160.00	Swiss F	2.00	West German M	3.3750
Belgian F	36.36	South African R	1.25	British £	1.00	French F	6.55
Canadian C	0.75	Swedish K	4.66	Italian L	200.00	Spanish P	166.67
Danish K	6.46	Thai B	50.00	Portuguese E	200.00	Yugoslav D	13.64
French F	6.55	Indonesian R	1,600.00	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
German M	3.3750	Malaysian M	2.36	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
Greek D	34.07	Philippine P	46.67	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
Indian R	15.84	Singapore S	7.00	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
Japanese ¥	160.00	South African R	1.25	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
South African R	1.25	Swedish K	4.66	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
Swedish K	4.66	Thai B	50.00	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
Swiss F	2.00	Indonesian R	1,600.00	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
West German M	3.3750	Malaysian M	2.36	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84
Yugoslav D	13.64	Philippine P	46.67	Israeli N	1.80	Chinese Y	15.84

Source: Reuters, 12:02 p.m. (1) Commercial bank, (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (3) Units of 100, (4) Units of 1,000.

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Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

[illegible]

Notes Issues are unofficial

- **Q**—New Yearly low, **N**—New Yearly high.
- Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the footnotes.
- **A**—Also extra or extra, **A**—Annual rate when stock dividend.
- **C**—Liquidating dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
 - **C**—In Canadian firms, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
 - **D**—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. **P**—Paid before stock dividend or split-up.
 - **D**—Declared or paid this time, **D**—Declared or paid this time, or accumulative basis with dividends in arrears. **N**—New issue.
 - **P**—Paid in preceding 12 months, **P**—Paid in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- **E**—Ex-dividend or ex-rights, **E**—Ex-dividend and notes in full.

[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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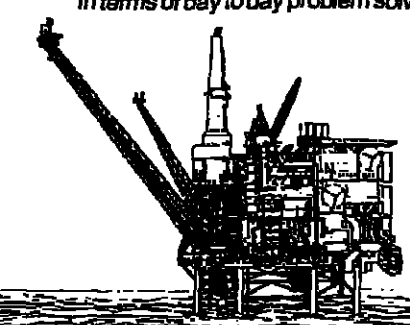
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OECD Forecasts Gradual Recovery for Japan

PARIS — Japan should enjoy a gradual recovery in economic activity over the next 18 months with the inflation rate remaining low, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Monday.

But it warned in a report that higher economic growth depended on improved world trade and on Japanese exports remaining strongly competitive at the current low exchange rate of the yen.

Japan has been sharply criticized by some Western nations who think that the yen is being kept artificially low to boost exports and maintain Japan's huge trade surplus with the West.

The report said recent government measures to increase home demand and raise imports by bringing forward public works schemes might falter towards the end of this year.

It said the continuing low level of Japanese imports of a wide range of products remains a problem.

The OECD said the present low value of the yen was caused primarily by outflows of capital to the United States, where interest rates are much higher.

This could be solved by impos-

ing selective and temporary capital controls, but the OECD said Japan was not thinking of reimposing controls except in an emergency.

It forecast a sharp rise in the balance of payments surplus next year to \$20.8 billion from \$6.5 billion this year.

"A substantial increase in the surplus would clearly be undesirable as it would exacerbate protec-

tionist measures abroad in a context of high and rising unemployment in most member countries," the OECD said.

The Japanese government does not expect the surplus to widen so sharply in 1983, and the OECD said its forecast assumed that economic policies and the value of the yen remained steady.

All the OECD's forecasts for Ja-

pan were unchanged from those in a half-yearly review of the 24 countries released last month.

These said that gross national product growth should double next year to 4 percent, that inflation would edge up to 3.75 percent from 3.5 percent and that unemployment should fall slightly. In June, 2.3 percent of Japan's workforce were without a job.

Purchasers See Continuing Slump in U.S.

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy showed no signs of improvement in July, with new orders remaining weak, employment down and summer production shutdowns being extended, according to a survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management.

Although many government officials interpreted the second-quarter increase in the gross national product as a sign of a turnaround in the economy, the association's report, released Monday, said, "There is no evidence at all of any pickup in the industrial sector."

The monthly survey of 250 purchasing managers, who represent 21 industries and 40 states, has been taken since the 1930s and in-

cludes questions on new orders, production, employment and inventories.

In response to a special question in the July survey, more than 36 percent of the managers said that the summer shutdowns at their companies were extended beyond the normal period. This compares with only 6 percent reporting extended shutdowns last year.

The survey reported that 38 percent of the managers said production declined in July, compared to 37 percent in May and June.

Half of the managers said that inventories, which have been declining nearly every month for the past eighteen months, were lower in July. More than half of the managers are ordering production materials as needed.

No material is in short supply,

and prices for steel, paper, and copper declined in July, according to the survey. Gasoline and petroleum products were the only items that increased in price.

The survey reported that 43 percent of the managers said that layoffs continued in July, a slight improvement from the 45 percent in June.

July was the 13th consecutive month that employment dropped. Employment generally rises at this time of year because of summer hiring.

The association's composite index, which takes into account seasonal variations of five of the survey's questions and applies various weights to each, registered 40.4 percent in July, compared with 39.6 percent in June.

Aug. 6

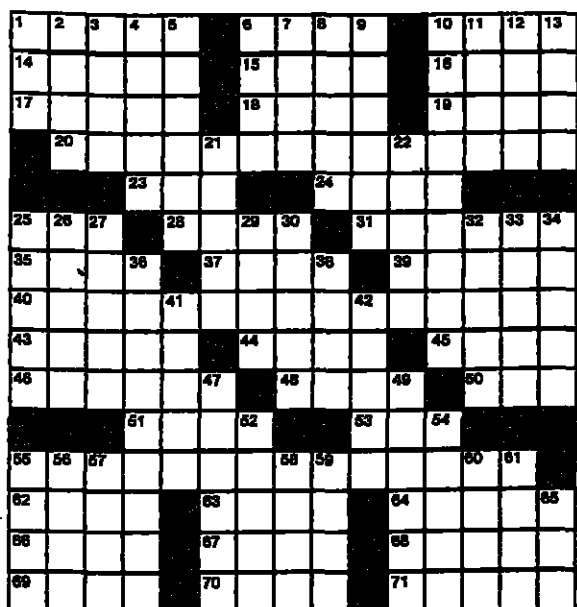
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CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1 — out (abolish)
6 Type of steak
10 Trudge along
14 Kitchen gadget
15 Cruising
16 Bane wear
17 List of candidates
18 "Window," Stewart vehicle
19 Hep to
20 Dwellers on Pennsylvania Ave.
23 Article in a Berlin paper
24 Certainly!
25 Dance step
26 Harsh sound
31 Most recent
35 Soviet police before N.K.V.D.
37 Wharf
38 Addition to a bill
40 Old TV series, with "The"
43 Get together
44 Shareholder's order
45 Shade trees
46 Decorative disk
48 Spill over

DOWN

50 Nosh
51 Liter's littles
52 Dusty
53 Old TV series
54 Cut of meat
55 Take cover
56 Like stormy seas
57 Warbled
58 Camelot lass
59 Street of fiction
60 Author
61 Buffalo bills
62 "Miracle" team of 1969
63 Gardner and namesakes
64 Baker and Fleet: Abbr.
65 Arcade on 42nd
66 Eastern nurse
67 Doled out
68 Like better
69 Vocalist Vikki
70 Functions
71 Police rages
72 Juicy bit of gossip
73 8 P.M.-10 P.M. on the tube
74 One of the Andersons
75 Remains of yore

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALABAMA	72	64	PA	72	64
ALASKA	72	64	PA	72	64
AMSTERDAM	72	64	PA	72	64
ANKARA	72	64	PA	72	64
ATHENS	72	64	PA	72	64
AUCKLAND	72	64	PA	72	64
BANGKOK	72	64	PA	72	64
BEIRUT	72	64	PA	72	64
BELGRADE	72	64	PA	72	64
BELIN	72	64	PA	72	64
BOSTON	72	64	PA	72	64
BRUSSELS	72	64	PA	72	64
BUDAPEST	72	64	PA	72	64
BURNO AIRS	72	64	PA	72	64
CAIRO	72	64	PA	72	64
CAPE TOWN	72	64	PA	72	64
CASABLANCA	72	64	PA	72	64
CHICAGO	72	64	PA	72	64
COPENHAGEN	72	64	PA	72	64
COSTA DEL SOL	72	64	PA	72	64
DAMASCUS	72	64	PA	72	64
DUBLIN	72	64	PA	72	64
EDINBURGH	72	64	PA	72	64
FLORENCE	72	64	PA	72	64
FRANKFURT	72	64	PA	72	64
GENEVA	72	64	PA	72	64
HARARE	72	64	PA	72	64
HELSINKI	72	64	PA	72	64
HONG KONG	72	64	PA	72	64
HOUSTON	72	64	PA	72	64
ISTANBUL	72	64	PA	72	64
JERUSALEM	72	64	PA	72	64
LAS PALMAS	72	64	PA	72	64
LIMA	72	64	PA	72	64
LISBON	72	64	PA	72	64
LONDON	72	64	PA	72	64

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
AUGUST 9, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on prices from the previous day. Symbols indicate currency: \$—dollar; £—pound; ¥—yen; S—Swiss franc; F—French franc; D—Deutsche mark; G—German mark; I—Italian lire; L—Lira; N—New Zealand dollar; P—Pound sterling; R—Rand; S—South African rand; T—Taka; U—United States dollar; V—Vietnamese dong; W—Wong; Y—Yuan; Z—Zimbabwe dollar.	
Daily (D)—weekly (W)—monthly (M)—quarterly (Q)—semi-annually (S)—annually (Y)	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
(2) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
(3) Income Fund	\$F 622.00
(4) International Fund	\$F 622.00
(5) Pacific Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF AMERICA	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
(2) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF NEW YORK	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
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BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA	
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BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(1) Amco U.S. Inv.	\$F 622.00
(2) Bond Fund	\$F 622.00
(3) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
(4) Income Fund	\$F 622.00
(5) International Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
(2) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF DENMARK	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
(2) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
(3) Income Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF SWEDEN	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
(2) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
(3) Income Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF NORWAY	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 742.15
(2) Growth Fund	\$F 622.00
(3) Income Fund	\$F 622.00
(4) International Fund	\$F 622.00
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BANK OF FINLAND	
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BANK OF BELGIUM	
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BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	
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BANK OF NEPAL	
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(7) World Fund	\$F 622.00

SPORTS

Floyd Steadies, Wins PGA by 3

By Gary Pomerantz

TULSA, Okla. — He was 65 holes into a tournament that was right at his. Now, on the rugged 12th hole, Raymond Floyd's cool seemed ready to become his collapse.

His record 10-under par was down to seven under; his five-shot lead was down to two — four holes ahead. Fred Couples was eagling to go five under. And Lanny Wadkins was about to join him. Instead of front-running Floyd was logging backward. He actually seemed ready to default the Professional Golfers Association championship.

"Then," Floyd said later, "I had a little talk with myself on the 12th tee. I've had hundreds of talks with myself. But this one worked."

Floyd executed to his great 3-wood tee shot and then dropped a 6-iron shot to within five feet of the cup. The ball hit the green of the faded 444-yard par-4 and didn't move. Floyd sank his birdie putt, to move to eight under, and soon birdied No. 15 and 16.

Once again, he was in command, in control. In time.

So Floyd won the 64th PGA after a 72-hole tournament. He won it by three strokes over Wadkins with a 72-hole total of 272, eight under par at the Southern Hills Country Club. Even a double-bogey 18th couldn't keep Floyd from collecting a \$65,000 check.

Wadkins (67-275) won \$45,000. Third-place finishers Couples (66-276) and Calvin Peete (69-276) took home \$27,500 each for their four-under-par tie.

And Floyd took home pride in winning his third major tournament, one in which he led from start to finish. He monopolized the 1969 PGA and the 1976 Masters, too.

On a Sunday afternoon that was humid but humane, Floyd was out of control. He missed eight greens and six fairways, more than in any other round. He had four bogeys (Nos. 3, 5, 9, 10), four birdies (Nos. 8, 12, 15, 16) and the double bogey on 18. It was not capital-G good, but it was good enough.

Even Floyd had to admit that "the stress I was struggling with made some bunched shot selections, some bad mental errors. And when you do that you think, 'You know better than that.' I did, too. I guess it was the pressure. I just didn't handle it well."

The challengers were watching the champion throughout, keeping leader-board tabs as the man who had paralyzed par for three rounds had his lead go on the critical list of uncertainty. The contenders were hopeful, not expectant; they knew Floyd's front-running tendencies.

Said Wadkins, the 1977 PGA winner: "If he bogeys 12, it's a whole new tournament. But I didn't expect it. When you have heart like Raymond, it makes you want it that much more."

"At No. 12," said Peete, "I thought there was a chance. I figured, 'If I could go into the clubhouse five or six under, ... Unfortunately it didn't happen. I'd rather be chasing anybody but Raymond.'"

Said Couples, 22, the second-year PGA tourist who burglarized the back nine with a 32 Sunday (he broke the course record Thursday with a 29): "I was just thinking about the Masters."

The Masters? "Yeah. The top eight finishers here qualify for the Masters. I was not thinking about Floyd," said Couples, who ate only a banana before Sunday's round ("I get nervous. I figured the banana would be enough").

Meanwhile, Greg Norman and Jay Haas (both 72-277) lost hold of the second-place tie they'd created after three rounds. Playing with Floyd, they finished in a fifth-place threesome with Jim Simons (69) at three under.

Tom Watson actually crawled onto the leader board. His 68 placed him at even par 280 for the tournament and produced a ninth-place tie with Jerry Pate, Tom Kite and Lon Hinkle.

PGA postscript: • Watson, who failed to tie Ben

Hogan's 1953 record of winning a third major in the same year: "I'm looking forward to the next tournament."

• Jack Nicklaus, who finished with a 67-283: "I'm not going to play anymore until I start hitting the ball better. I'm tired and going home."

• Pate, tied for ninth, icing down a still-sizzling hot shoulder: "What I should be doing is putting a tourniquet around my neck."

• Seve Ballesteros, the 1980 Masters winner who finished 12th here (73-281), bemoaning Tulsa's heat and humidity: "It was much more than I could take. In time, I will be all right."

• And Floyd, his 18th career tournament victory in the bag, his third victory of the year and his \$305,409 in 1982 earnings: "If I had blown this, I don't know if I could ever live it down."

Doug DeCinces
'If I could patent it, ...'

DeCinces Again Has 3-Homer Game As Angels Defeat the Mariners, 9-5

United Press International

SEATTLE — Doug DeCinces hit three home runs Sunday night to lead the California Angels to a 9-5 victory over the Seattle Mariners.

DeCinces duplicated his feat of Aug. 3 when he hit three homers in a 5-4 loss to Minnesota. The only other player in American League history ever to have two three-home run games in a season was Ted Williams, in 1957. It has been done five times in the National League.

The Angel third baseman has 11 homers in his last 10 games and 23 for the season.

DeCinces connected with the bases empty in the first and third innings and with a man aboard in the eighth. Teammate Bobby Grich had a two-run home run in the fifth.

Homering for Seattle were Richie Zisk, Todd Cruz and — inside the park — Julio Cruz.

"I've been hitting all the pitches off all the pitchers to all fields," said DeCinces. "I'm controlled and very confident at the plate. I know exactly what I'm doing every time I swing the bat."

"If I could patent it, I would."

Orioles 10, Royals 6

In Baltimore, pinch hitter Terry Crowley hit a grand-slam homer with one out in the ninth boost the Orioles past Kansas City, 10-6.

Brewers 7, Indians 6

In Cleveland, Paul Molitor hit a two-run homer in the ninth to rally Milwaukee past the Indians, 7-6.

Rangers 6, Yankees 4

In New York, Oscar Gamble and John Mayberry drove in three runs apiece to help the Yankees beat Texas, 6-4, and salvage a split of a doubleheader. In the 6-4 first game, Larry Parrish drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a tie-breaking, two-run homer in the eighth.

Dodgers 2, Braves 0

In the National League, in Los Angeles, Ken Landreaux scored twice — both times after stealing second base — and Bob Welch pitched a three-hitter over eight innings to help the Dodgers beat Atlanta, 2-0, and cut the Braves' Western Division lead to 1½ games.

Pirates 4, Mets 1

In Pittsburgh, Don Robinson combined with Kent Tekulve on a six-hitter and Bill Madlock hit a two-run triple that led the Pirates past New York, 4-1.

Giants 3, Astros 2

In San Francisco, Jack Clark had three runs batted in and Reggie Smith contributed a two-run double as the Giants downed Houston, 3-2, to sweep a doubleheader and run their victory streak to seven games. Clark won the 3-2 opener by singling in Chili Davis from third base with none out in the ninth.

Expos 2, Cardinals 1

In St. Louis, Tim Lincecum doubled in the decisive run in a two-run third and Dave Palmer and Woodie Fryman combined on a six-hitter to give Montreal a 2-1 victory over the Cardinals.

Cubs 5, Phillies 5

In Chicago, Jerry Morales singled in the go-ahead run and Ryne Sandberg followed with a two-run triple, highlighting a four-run eighth that gave the Cubs an 8-5 triumph and a sweep of a three-game series with Philadelphia.

Padres 3, Reds 1

In San Diego, Tim Lincecum drove in two runs and rookie left-hander Dave Dravecky, making his first major-league start, allowed four hits over six innings to lead the Padres past Cincinnati, 3-1.

he Upshaw singling home the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning of the nightcap and Lloyd Moseby's two-run double capping a four-run fifth in the opener.

A's 5, Twins 2

In Minneapolis, Jeff Burroughs' two-run double keyed a three-run sixth that gave Oakland a 5-2 triumph over Minnesota and a sweep of a three-game series.

Brewers 7, Indians 6

In Cleveland, Paul Molitor hit a two-run homer in the ninth to rally Milwaukee past the Indians, 7-6.

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Match Play: Rooting for a Return to the Roots

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As if made of asbestos, Raymond Floyd walked through that Oklahoma oven without getting burned and won the Professional Golfers Association championship.

But he lost to Lanny Wadkins in the mythical PGA match-play final.

As currently constituted, the PGA is the weak sister of golf's four major tournaments. The United States Open and the British Open each projects the aura of a national championship; the Masters prolongs the charm of Bobby Jones, golf's patron saint.

Link

In contrast, the PGA's only link to tradition is based on what it once was and what it should be again — a match-play tournament rather than a stroke-play affair.

In a stroke-play tournament, the champion is the golfer with the lowest total of strokes over 72 holes.

In a match-play tournament, a champion emerges after having won several matches on a hole-by-hole basis in head-to-head competition.

This is not meant to diminish Floyd's triumph at Southern Hills Sunday. It's meant to propose that the PGA would be a more distinguished, and certainly a more distinctive, major tournament if it were conducted at match play, as it was before 1958.

Its current format was adopted that year in a concession to television's inability then to cover more than a few holes. Now, of course, TV is capable of showing all 18 holes.

As a match-play tournament, the PGA would be a more distinguished, and certainly a more distinctive, major tournament if it were conducted at match play, as it was before 1958.

The results of each match were based on

each of the 16 golfers' hole-by-hole scores in last week's PGA championship. The initial eight matches were based on Thursday's first round. The eight winners advanced to the quarterfinals, which were based on Friday's second round. The semifinals were based on Saturday's third round; the title match was based on Sunday's final round.

Floyd lost the match-play title, 3-and-1, to Wadkins, whose conquests as a dragon slayer were a tribute to the drama that a match-play tournament could create.

On his way to the final, Wadkins knocked out Tom Kite, Jack Nicklaus and Craig Stadler, disposing of the third, seventh, and leading money-winners, in that order.

Tom Watson, the U.S. and British Open champion and the second leading money-winner, was eliminated by Calvin Peete in the first round.

Upsets and scares are the beauty of a match-play tournament, a beauty that golf no longer displays in this country except in amateur competition. U.S. golf needs a match-play event of importance; with its history as a match-play tournament during its first 42 years, the PGA championship would simply be returning to its roots.

A Draw of 128

Ideally, a PGA match-play tournament would have a draw of 128 golfers, thereby creating 64 first-round matches on a Tuesday, followed by 32 matches on Wednesday, 16 on Thursday, the quarterfinals on Friday, the semifinals on Saturday and the final on Sunday — at either 18 or 36 holes.

The primary argument against a match-play event is that TV would be shortchanged if the title match were to end, say, on the 14th or 32d hole. But if a TV network can adjust to a death-death playoff that extends its show, it surely could adjust to a match that ends an hour earlier than scheduled. Even with a 36-

hole format, of the 39 PGA match-play finals, only 10 ended on the 32d green or earlier. Seven went all the way to the 36th.

Another argument is that a match-play format would limit the attendance on the last two or three days. But it would add two days (Tuesday and Wednesday) to the tournament, thereby increasing the overall attendance as well as the television income.

It is also argued that a match-play format jeopardizes the appearance of the most popular golfers, such as Nicklaus and Watson, on the final few days. But it elevates the stature of the golfers who qualify for the late rounds after having upset the big names.

Head-to-Head, Hole-by-Hole

The primary argument for a match-play format is, simply, that it's the way most golfers compete — head-to-head and hole-by-hole. Each match is new and different. It also creates more drama than the stroke-play format provides. In recent years, golf's most memorable tournaments have involved Watson outplaying Nicklaus on the back nine four times in virtual match-play situations — at this year's U.S. Open, the 1977 British Open and the Masters of 1977 and 1980.

Imagine the potential drama if Watson and Nicklaus met in a PGA match-play final over 18 or 36 holes.

In its match-play years, a lesser-known pro occasionally would win the PGA title — Walter Burkemo in 1953 and Chandler Harper in 1950 — but golfers of history often won the PGA title. Walter Hagen five times, Sam Snead and Gene Sarazen three times each, Ben Hogan and Byron Nelson twice each.

But now, as a stroke-play tournament for the last 25 years, the PGA championship has lost its romance as well as its identity. It's time to return to the match-play format that provided the PGA with the dignity that it sold in its surrender to television.

Slumping Braves Have Cause for Reservations

By Mike Littwin

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Ted Turner is a man of foresight, if not exactly wisdom. He claims to know the future and believes, fervently, that it is his.

He has his disciples. Last week, for example, Turner was on the cover of Time magazine while the Atlanta Braves, a Turner enterprise, graced the cover of Sports Illustrated. Times were good for the House of Turner.

But now the future has begun to catch up with the Braves, and in a hurry, a few bricks have broken loose.

Dynast

"Other people have dynasties," Turner told an Atlanta writer. "Why can't we have a dynasty? Just when we got our dynasty going, we started going bad."

The Braves have done funny things to people this year. Now, they're doing funny things to themselves.

They have lost 10 of 11 games — eight of them to the Los Angeles Dodgers. And nine games of what was, on July 30, a 10½-game lead over the Dodgers in the National League West have disappeared like the mountains behind Dodge Stadium. The mountains come back whenever the smog lifts; the

Braves may have crumbled for good. This time will be remembered as The 10 Days That Shook the Braves, who are suddenly as solid as the peso.

The best thing the Braves can do, of course, is to forget about it. Count their losses and go from there. It's the best thing, but it may be the next thing to impossible.

While their collapse may be sudden, it wasn't unexpected. Young teams in their first race at a pennant rarely succeed. Look it up. These Braves have never been in a pennant race. Neither has their manager, Joe Torre.

You have to know Torre hasn't — he still shaves after each game. After a tough loss, Dodge Manager Tom Lasorda never comes near anything sharper than a spazhik. "Not panicking is the whole thing," said Torre, who looked calm after Sunday's 2-0 loss.

But the night before, he was ejected for the first time this season.

"You can't have doubts," he said. "You look at the standings. It's not as easy as it was last week, but we're sure as hell the team that's on top."

Jumpy

Panic? The Braves made seven errors in the second series here. They kicked away leads in two of the four games. They blew their best chance to score Sunday when a runner was thrown out at the plate, by about 10 feet. If that wasn't panic, it would be.

The Dodgers weren't playing great baseball. They were playing the Braves. Now, that's the way it used to be. The Braves were only dangerous when they were playing somebody else.

This year, though, they won their first 13 games and took off from there. Their closest rival was the San Diego Padres, for heaven's sake. If they hadn't been in a pennant race before, they still weren't. To make a race of it, the Braves had to stumble and nearly fall. They may come next.

That's got talent, a lot of power, some speed, improved pitching. They're legitimate. But their average age is 25, the youngest in the National League.

Looking Back

Rouey remembers another young team, the 1973 Dodgers. They were leading Cincinnati by 10½ games in August and finished a not-so-close second.

They couldn't understand it then. He does now.

"After it was over," he said, "you could look back and see what had happened. You don't understand the problems when you're in the middle of it. There's pressure, and we hadn't learned to handle it yet."

We learned later. In '78, we

making any bold pronouncements, not with 50 games remaining. The Braves are talking a little louder, if only to prop themselves back up. They have to go from Dodge Stadium to San Francisco, where the Giants have won six straight.

"I still think we're a better team than the Dodgers," said Glenn Hubbard, the Braves' second baseman. "When we snap out of it, we're going to blow them out."

He looked like he meant it, but Hubbard stopped himself. "Of course, they're a great team," he added. Of course.

A few games ago, the Braves were laughing off losses. Then they tried silence. Now it's quiet reflection, which looks as if it's tinted with fear. The manager wouldn't be surprised.

"You look at a guy who's being brave," Torre said. "He's afraid, or he wouldn't be brave. If he isn't afraid, he's stupid."

Let's take it for granted the Braves aren't any more stupid than any other baseball team. But just now, with 53 games to play, they might be a little more fearful.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	47	56	.456	—
St. Louis	41	65	.388	1
Pittsburgh	37	69	.348	2
Montreal	37	61	.384	3
New York	48	61	.440	12½
Chicago	46	62	.427	17

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	42	67	.389	—
Los Angeles	42	58	.424	1½
San Diego	40	61	.396	3
San Francisco	37	59	.389	6½
Houston	46	62	.385	10
Cincinnati	40	71	.360	23

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	45	56	.446	—
Boston	41	60	.400	2½
Baltimore	39	58	.400	4
Detroit	51	54	.485	8½
Seattle	54	53	.509	8½
New York	46	62	.429	16
Toronto	38	59	.473	12

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	43	57	.432	—
Kansas City	41	56	.424	1½
Chicago	37	51	.420	8
Seattle	46	47	.495	9
Oakland	49	49	.500	15
Texas	45	55	.450	19
Minnesota	38	72	.344	29½

Higuera Triumphs In 3-Set Clay Final

The Associated Press

INDIANAPOLIS — Spaniard Jose Higuera, weakened and frustrated for two years by hepatitis, continued his tennis comeback Sunday with a 7-5, 7-6, 6-3 victory over Jimmy Arias, a 17-year-old American, in the men's final of the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis championships.

It was a satisfying victory for Higuera, even though he said he still wasn't playing his best tennis. "The hepatitis wasn't strong, but it was the kind that is difficult to get rid of," he said. "Sometimes you have it all your life. I lost a lot of strength."

This match was very important for me," he continued. "First, it's a tournament I always wanted. Second, I wanted to prove to myself I can keep playing and playing well — that I can be in the top 10 again."

Higuera, once ranked as high as ninth worldwide, dropped to 36th last year. Seeded fifth here, he started the tournament with a ranking of 14th in the world.

Arias said the turning point was in the third set, when Higuera broke serve at 3-3. "I knew I was in deep trouble," Arias said. "Higuera claimed his first U.S. Clay Court title by closing out the match with a held service and another break."

Higuera, 29, was at his best when playing to Arias' weaker backhand, keeping his opponent on the defensive from early in the first set.

Arias tied the set at 3-3 on a service break, using a powerful fore-

hand for most of his points. Higuera came right back and broke Arias' serve — but the younger responded with another break for a 4-4 tie. They each held serve the next two games, but Higuera then broke Arias again and held serve to win the first set.

Each held serve through the first six games of the second set before Higuera briefly turned things his way. Arias rallied to tie, 5-5, held serve and broke Higuera to send the match into the decisive set.

The victory was worth \$32,000 to Higuera; Arias won \$16,000 for second place.

Lean Years

Higuera, the runner-up to Jimmy Connors in the 1976 tournament, had suffered from hepatitis for two years before it was detected early this year. Without during his battle with the illness, he ended the frustrating slide with a victory in May at Hamburg in the International Tennis Championships of Germany.

LETTER FROM INDIA

The Clocks of Jai Singh

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International

JAI PUR, India — When clocks

chime the hour in Tokyo or

Moscow or Chicago, those in India

still have 30 minutes to go. But

that makes no difference to some

of the biggest timepieces in the

world, part of the weird, surreal

landscapes in stone that Maharaja

Jai Singh, founder of the "pink

city" of Jaipur, built 250 years ago.

They are observatories, eerie col-

lections of giant but precise instru-

ments for heavenly calculations,

built in masonry and iron and

scattered in the open air. They

rank among the strangest works of

imagination. The biggest is in

Jaipur, the best known in New

Delhi. Jai Singh also built three

others.

Each is like a city Salvador Dali

might design. They contain build-

ings like empty orange peels cut in

half, sliced into strange segments

and set, open side up, in square

masonry carps.

There are sundials three stories

high — great stone triangles set on

edge in pools of water, flanked by

upturned stone curves. Their sole

purpose is to tell the time.

There are circular structures pier-

ced by odd windows, mysterious

darkrooms lit only twice a year by

the sun entering a precisely angled

slit. One structure is like a

modernistic sculpture — two dou-

ble-walled, bulbous lobes bisected

by a sloping ramp. It's a triple sun-

dial, telling what the time is in

most centers of the known world.

Long after Jai Singh's death, In-

dia was put five and a half hours

ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

The whole sprawling complex is in

one arbitrary time zone, fixed by

the longitude of 82.5 degrees.

Remarkable Accuracy

But the huge stone instruments

built by this astronomer-warrior,

prince, "the Newton of the East,"

still measure time with remarkable

accuracy. They also measure much

more.

One circular building in Jai

Singh's Delhi observatory, built

with a precision that modern in-

dustry would envy, uses cunning

geometry and carefully calculated

windows to compile a calendar of

the sun's year. Another, a few feet

away, does the same for the lunar

year.

One purpose of the open-top

"orange peel" hemispheres is to

show the sun's position in the zodi-

ac. Next to them at Jaipur cluster

12 small sundial structures, each

pointing a different way to line up

with zodiac stars when they touch

the horizon.

Other great stone instruments

determine eclipses, measure the

azimuth and altitude of the sun, fix

summer and winter solstices and

clock the sun's passage across the

equator.

These observatories are the en-

during work of a remarkable man.

Mogul emperors gave him the so-

bricated "Sawal," meaning "one

and a quarter," to indicate that his

achievements were more than one

normal man could have produced.

Time of Anarchy

Jai Singh, born in 1688, was

only 11 when he ascended his prin-

cipality's throne. It was a time of

anarchy, and Jai Singh was a war-

rior for most of his life.

But as a boy the prince became

fascinated with astronomy. Before

long he had found that the astro-

nomical tables in his extensive li-

brary were wrong. Jai Singh set out

to correct them.

He formed an astronomical

staff. Emissaries were dispatched

to Europe to collect facts. Europe-

an astronomers were brought to

Jaipur. Jai Singh found their small,

hand-held instruments unreliable,

so he constructed instruments so

huge and immovably fixed that

human error was minimized.

His Delhi observatory was the

first, built between 1710 and 1718.

Jai Singh used it to compile a new

star catalog. He built observatories

in the principal centers of Hindu

learning, including Ujjain, Banaras

and Mathura. The one in Mathura

no longer exists, but those in New

Delhi and Jaipur are popular tour-

ist sights.

The observatory at Jaipur, fin-

ished in 1734, sprawls within the

maharajahs' city palace, a marvel

in itself. One side of the palace

erupts in the famous "Palace of the

Winds," a five-story pink confection

of decorated balconies and

openwork screens, designed so that

court women could watch street

processions unobserved.

Walking through Jai Singh's ob-

servatories today, one has the im-

pression that centuries from outer

space have left eerie, mysterious,

but obviously purposeful artifacts

littering the sunbaked Indian

earth.

Art Buchwald is on vacation.

Colin Wilson

By Richard M. Evans

International Herald Tribune

MEVAGISSEY, Cornwall —

Colin Wilson wishes his

first book hadn't been a best

seller on both sides of the Atlan-

tic. Early success, he feels,

marked him as a literary black

sheep.

When Wilson's "The Outsider,"

was published in London in 1956,

the first edition sold in one

day. Wilson was 25. "The Outsid-

er" is a study of the alienation of

modern writers through an analy-

sis of anti-hero characters in the

works of Hemingway, Dos-

toevski, Kafka and Sartre. Wil-

son's existential views and his ec-

centric lifestyle — he had slept in

a tent on Hampstead Heath, to

save money, and bicycled to the

British Museum to write —

aroused interest. London critics

labeled him, along with the play-

wright John Osborne, as an intel-

lectual leader of a new generation

of "angry young men."

But then came the bad reviews.

A publicity campaign by his pub-

lisher had made him the idol of

the popular press, and scored the

critics' opinions. The Sunday

Times speculated that people put

copies of "The Outsider" on their

coffee tables so as to appear in-

tellectual, but that no one really

read it.

A scandal added insult to in-

jury. The young writer was living

with his girlfriend, Joy, now his

wife and the mother of their three

children. When her parents came

to London to see her, Wilson

imagines they must have

thought was sin and Bohemian

squalor, they brought along a

horse. There was a row, and the

gossip columns got hold of it, and

the couple fled to Ireland to es-

cape the reporters. When Wil-

son's second book, "Religion and

the Rebel," was published in

1957, the critics slaughtered it.

"They were sick of bloody an-

gry young men," Wilson recalled

with a chuckle, "and I couldn't

really blame them either. The

publicity job had been nonstop.

It was the kind of coverage the

Beatles got five years later."

"Wrong Way Around"

His career has been one of gi-

gantic ups and downs — full-

page reviews and long periods

of profound obscurity, good friends

and great arguments. And the

ups and downs are due, Wilson

said, to the book that made him

famous in a single week.

"I.S. Eliot told me just after

"The Outsider" came out that I'd

done it all the wrong way around.

He said that a writer's work

should first be understood by a

small circle of people, who could

then pass it on to a larger pub-

lic." But Wilson claims that the

smaller intellectual circle was

misstruck of such a best seller,

that the British literati would

have nothing to do with a popu-

larized existential philosopher.

During the 1960s the burst of

fame from "The Outsider" didn't

died away. Today, at 51, Wil-

son has managed to shed more

than a little of the black-sheep

image. Though his books on the

"angry existentialism" — his op-

timistic reaction to the alienation

and sometimes hopelessness of

thinkers in the early years of the

century — did not earn him the

acclaim he wanted, success came

in other fields.

In 1972, Wilson, long fascinat-

ed by such paranormal phenom-

ena as telekinetics and mind read-

ing, published "The Occult," an

exhaustive history of unexplained

phenomena. It became his first

best seller since "The Outsider,"

and even his old friends the Lon-

don critics gave it top reviews.

"It's peculiar, because my ide-

as haven't changed since the days

when my books were being ig-

nored — not in the least little bit.

I've always said exactly the same

thing: that man has an enormous

mental potential he's never real-

ized, and that there seems to be

something slightly wrong with

human consciousness."

Halves of Brain

Wilson is curious about re-

search done on the right and left

halves of the brain. He theorizes

that many so-called paranormal

powers come from the "instinc-

tive" half of the brain. Modern

man, he says, has developed logic

at the expense of instinct, and

this may explain such psychologi-

cal maladies as alienation and

boredom. Scholars have taken

Wilson's ideas seriously. He was

invited to teach courses on such

research at the University of

Washington in Seattle in 1968

and at Rutgers University in

1970. Wilson, a rather short, bespec-

tled man who lives in a farm-

house on the southern Cornish

coast about 50 miles west of

Plymouth, seems never to run out

of ideas. An interest in what he

calls "outsider types" in society

has led him to publish "A Case-

book of Murder." Politics has led

him to publish "The Mind Par-

adoxes." "Marx Refuted," being

published this month, is a collec-

tion of some of his writings on

Marx and essays by other people,

ranging from Arthur Koestler to

British Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher.

Wilson said he sees Marx as "a

man who hated society because it

didn't give him what he wanted,

and then built up a whole politi-

cal theory around that feeling.

But that theory doesn't work be-

cause what really makes society

work is the drive of the individ-

uals, of outsiders. You can't put

them together. That kind of col-

lectivism leads to tyranny."

The writer has always been a

bit of an outsider himself, living

at the fringe. He was born of a

working-class family in the in-

dustrial town of Leicester in 1931.

He won a scholarship for second-

ary education, but left school at

16 because he got "absolutely no

encouragement of any kind" at

the school.

He worked as a clerk in a

factory, then as a clerk in a

bank, then as a clerk in a

bank, then as a clerk in a

bank, then as a clerk in a

bank, then as a clerk in a

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Still Something of an Outsider, a Cult Figure
Is Working His Way Back to Popularity

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